The Spanish Ox Yoke.

Very respectfully,

Yours truly Winthrop, March, 1866.

Lice on Colts.

Silion.

Thus far we have examined the principal elements oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon, which abound in all vegetable and animal matter as well as in the mineral kingdom. We propose now to examine the elements which go towards making up our soils, and see how far we can build up a soil from the different khould one-sixth of the globe is composed of it. Pure silion does not exist in nature, but combined with about equal parts of oxygen it forms the substance known under the names of quartx, and and filth. Pure white sand is composed of silicon and oxygen. We shall make use of the word silex as the most consense the run. When silex is crystalized it forms a six-sided prism terminated by six-sided pyramids. In this form it is called quartz. Suppose now you pulverize in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms a six-sided prism terminated by six-sided pyramids. In this form it is called quartz. Suppose now you pulverize in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance have a pure white sand, the base of your soils. You may pulverize in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance of the first parts in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in a mortar one of these crystalize it forms the substance in the first of the first parts in the first parts in the first parts in the

icine, or to both. For a long, long time, the world icine, or to both. For a long, long time, the world ides of the metals for the purpose of giving them different colors.

The most interesting point for you to remember about silex is the fact that silex enters into the composition of your wheat, corn, and other vegetables. But silex must first be in a state of solution before it can become food for plants; and how can it be accomplished, for pure water will not dissolve it, as you already know. But let us take a round about way for reaching the truth in this case. Suppose we take a trip to Arkansas. We shall find there some springs that have silex in salution in the water. This is brought about by the potash in the water, which in a state of solution attacks the silex and dissolves a portion of it. When this comes in contact with moss on the banks of these springs, it covers it with a coating of this silex so that it is actually petrified. You have seen an agate used in jewelry. It is composed of stripes of different colors. Suppose now a pebble full proposed in the water and rapid advancement of the material sciences and the useful arts, particularly in this country, created a demand for a body, or class of men, who such training in early life, that they could carry forward those sciences and arts, to the highly instructive and valuable results, called for by the peculiar civilization of the age, and by the new necessities of practical life. This demand was pressed, in various forms, by practical men, upon the colleges and universities. They were the seats of learning; they were the seats of this silex so that it is actually petrified. You have seen an agate used in jewelry. It is composed of stripes of different colors. Suppose now a pebble should receive a coating of this silex; this would form one stripe; now suppose another layer of silex of a different color should surround the pebble, you would have another stripe, and so on, until the pebble might be as large as your hand. If now this pebble were sawed through and polished you would have a fortification agate. Chalcedony, jasper, opal, bloodstone and cornelian, are essentially the same thing. They are generally harder than glass, and will soratch it, which artificial jewelry will not do. They are also colder to the tongue than the artificial gems, as they are better conductors of heat. They are therefore called siliceous minerals. Now it is in this way that silex is rendered soluble as food for plants. The plant has no power to effect thit, but the potash and water has no power to effect this, but the potash and water ago, the great majority of young men, who spen crust of this element. The soouring rush, stalks of Indian corn, rye and wheat, must have it so as to

Communications.

Scientific Schools.

in the soils can dissolve enough for the use of plants.

The ratan, bamboo, and sugar-cane have a complete or physicians. The courses were made for them, and are adhered to for them. That is the regular college

support the plant. The moss and lichens on the rocks are composed largely of this element and potash.

Suppose now you had a soil of pure white sand, do suppose now you had a soil of pure white sand, do you think you could raise anything on it? If you can find a plant composed of pure silex, it might do so, provided the silex may be in a state of solution. But it would be like the desert of Sahara—an ocean of side of the regular courses, and the pupils that came

few colleges, to make some provision of the kind, outside of the regular courses, and the pupils that came into these arrangements—few enough, to be sure—were called partial students, or students in the partial course?

Solon per cent. In our next we will see if we can add anything to our soil by which to make it productive.

Milking Cows before Calving.

A writer in the Country Gentleman, speaks as folows with reference to milking cows before calving. It is but seldom practised under any circumstances, yet we have often thought that when the bags of cows were largely distended upon calving, that they might be relieved and benefited by the operation; we once knew a case when a heifer had been sucked by steers for sometime previous to calving during the summer, and after calving the flow of milk was remarkable, though the quatity of clover feed within her reach was greater than what most cows enjoy at the present day.

But to the article:

"I noticed some weeks ago an inquiry for a remedy"

few colleges, to make some provision of the kind, outside of the regular courses, and the pupils that came into these arrangements—few enoughs, to be sure—were called partial students, or students in the partial course!

The public demand I have mentioned was that, in another way, the earliest response to it, that I remember, and a most laudable one, too, was the school for practical education in science and useful arts, founded by the noble-minded Stephen Van Rensellaer, about forty years ago, at Troy, New York, and long and well known by the energy and skill of its first instructor, Professor Amos Eaton. It flourishes to this day, as one of the most scientific schools in America.

One such school, of course, was not enough. Not many years later, Abbott Lawrence made his liberal donation for founding the "Scientific School" at Cambridge, which bears his name, and which has been very nearly the model for several others since established. But at Cambridge, at Yale College, and at Darkmouth College, these new undertakings are n

But to the article:

"I noticed some weeks ago an inquiry for a remedy for garget or caked udder. Believing in the adage that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' I will state that it has been found that to draw the milk a few days previous to dropping the calf, as soon as the udder becomes distended, is quite effectual to prevent it from caking or gathering. If any more experienced dairyman knows of bad results from this practise, I would be glad to know it. Two years ago I came into possession of a superior Alderny cow with her first calf, a month old,; her udder a mass of ulcers from this cause. I used Dr. S. B. Smith's Magnetic salve, which effected a speedy cure, and from a violent kicker she soon became the quietest and most amiable animal in the stable. When she was about to come in with her second calf, showing a fine udder, I caused her to be milked a week previous to calving; it prevented all unnatural swelling, nor could I perceive that it had any injurious effect upon her future milking months of ealving, and gives over five quarts of very rich milk daily, on a feed of one peck of carrots and one quart of chaff, corn and oats, with as much cornfodder at noon, and hay at night, as she will eat.

Greek, as of old.

This is only another way of stating the fact, obvious enough also in the nature of the case, that these cablishments for training young men in practical sciences and arts, are merely professional schools, adjoined to the college or university, just as in some cases the ablishments for training young men in practical sciences and arts, are merely professional schools, adjoined to the college or university, just as in some cases the ablishments for training young men in practical sciences and arts, are merely professional schools, adjoined to the college or university, just as in some cases the bishment for training young men in practical sciences and arts, are merely professional schools, adjoined to the college or university, just as in some cases the bishoots of law and divin

which and the the time of the section of carrots and one quart of chaff, corn and eats, with as much cornfodder at noon, and hay at night, as she will eat.

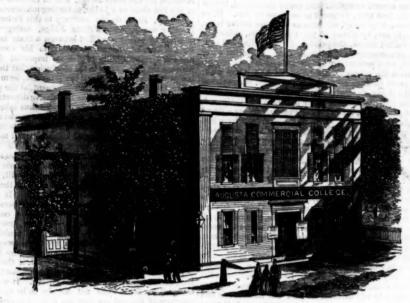
Sheds.

If you have good buildings, don't disfigure them by puting up a rough shed against them with the idea that you shall put up a better one in a few month.—
The fact is, if you put it up, it will be pretty sure to remain there till it rots down. Put up a good permanent building while you are about it, and then you will not have to do your work over again. Just look at that old shed that you put up against your other buildings several years ago, and see if it is not just as we told you.

Lice on Cattle.

A writer in the N. E. Farmer rocommends a mixture of lard and kerosene oil—a little more lard than oil—well mixed and thoroughly rubbed into the hair once or twice, as a complete cure for lice on eattel It is worth the trial. By the way, the calves should be examined now to see if the lice are not eating them up, and such remedies applied as will speedily kill them.

A NEW MINEMAL IN MAINE. Prof. Brush, of Yale College, has recently described a mineral new to see each which he has a named "Cookine," in heave of Prof. Cooks, of Harvard University. It is found Mt. Mica, in Par's, Mt.



Augusta Commercial College.

Located on Winthrop Street, Augusta, Maine. An institution devoted to practical education. It has reseived the support and approval of the business community, and been attended during this its first year, by apwards of two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen. The expense of acquiring a thorough business edution is much less than at any other institution offering equal facilities.

TERMS. Business course including penmanship, \$25,00; the same instruction for ladies, \$15,00.

A liberal deduction to disabled soldiers. Send for circular containing full particulars.

S. P. Adams, Principal, Professor of Accounts, single and double entry, Book-keeping, Commercial Corspondence. D. M. WAITT, Secretary, Professor of Penmanship.

1. Congress does not undertake to provide for the ducation of persons to oversee and manage certain deartments of business, in which the "industrial classes" partments of business, in which the "industrial classes" are interested, such as road-making, and the construction of edifices, and the manufacturing of chemicals, and the manufacturing for oil, but it provides ovalidation for the state of rovides, explicitly, for the education of the "indus-rial classes" themselves.

2. It is perfectly obvious that here, in the State of over have learned to make and use a Spanish yoke,

2. It is perfectly obvious that here, in the State of Maine, for instance, if we should turn out from a scientific school, in a year, half a dozen professional engineers, and three or four professional architects, and two or three professional chemists, we should simply glut the market. We have not employment for half that number. They would have to starve or migrate. But the young men of this State who belong to the "industrial classes," and who are of college age, are more than forty thousand in number.

3. Nor is this observation met by saying that our see, are more than forty thousand in number.

3. Nor is this observation met by saying that our "scientific school" would educate certain of our young men for scientific professions, who could then, in fault of employment here, remove to the Western or Southern States, and find positions there, because, in the first place, we need our educated young men here, the states are to the uninitiated. Shall I tell "M. A. A." and several others, what a Spanish yoke does to an ox? The first day or two, if the draught be light, the yoke

first place, we need our educated young men here, and secondly, because Congress has granted this endowment to every State, and therefore there is not the 4. Since the greatest of all industries in Maine is agriculture, it is a fact to be observed that the general model of the "scientific school" as heretofore established, makes little or no provision for any instruction which will be serviceable in practical agriculture. Yale College is inaugurating an attempted exception, which will be noticed below. I should say it is well understood throughout the community, that these schools are not usually designed for the education of farmers. The catalogue of the Lawrence School always places against the name of every pupil the branch which he is pursuing. But, in a series of years, not a name can be found against which appears any indication that the student ever had or intended to have anything to do with farming. The Rensellaer School publishes, with its annual catalogue, a list of to have anything to do with farming. The Rensellaer School publishes, with its annual catalogue, a list of all its graduates, showing, as far as practicable, what are or were their pursuits in life. Of course there is no account of the number who left the school without graduating. But of the actual graduates, 367 in number, I find that only sixteen are designated as "agriculturists," and these are all in the earlier years of the school—for the last eighteen or twenty years not one. The graduates are engineers, archivers are fine to the school of the school of the last eighteen or twenty years not one. The graduates are engineers archivers archives are not set of the school of the school of the school of the last eighteen or twenty years not one. The graduates are engineers archives archives are not set of the school of the school

years of the school—for the last eighteen or twenty years not one. The graduates are engineers, architects, superintendents of public works, and such professions.

5. The comprehensive observation of all—as partly indicated already—is; that the common scientific school, to be the common college, though it may, like the college, draw many of its students from the ranks of laboring life, returns few or none to those ranks. If it educates the value are aftered in the arrival at Buenos Ayres. Those are a few of the bad things a Spanish yoke does to a draught ox.

No ox of mine ever pulled a pound an inch by the horns; but for nine years I had neighbors on every side—first class Spanish farmers and good Catholic Christians, who murdered legions of beautiful bovines in that manner. And there never was a time that a pair of my oxen looking through hickory bows and wearing a respectable Yankee yoke would not walk off it educates the value are aftered to a draught ox. educates the young man who was a hand worker, it lucates him out of his labor—it does not usually so ducates the young man who was a man who was

ment was designed to benefit and improve as a class by themselves.

I cannot believe, therefore, that the "scientific school" as now in fact known in New England, answers the requisitions of the act of Congress; and although it is an admirable compromise between the old college forms and the new scientific and practical demands of this century, yet it is not a compromise which reaches to the accomplishment of the end prescribed in the act—the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

To bring forward here such a matter as details of expense in procuring an education would not, of itself, control the interpretation of the statute, nor modify the essential reasons of the subject in hand. But it is well known that the question of obtaining or not ob-

the essential reasons of the subject in hand. But it is well known that the question of obtaining or not obtaining a superior education is very often controlled and decided by the question of what it will cost. From the nature of the case it is evident that, as a general rule, the cost of training in a scientific school attached to a college will be just about the same as in the other professional schools, and just about the same, year by year, as in the college proper. It is the last which makes the standard on the whole. Many of the college students are the sons of men of means. To a certain extent they control the style of living and the scale of expenditure. There are few facilities in any of the penditure. There are few facilities in any of the deges, and fewer in the professional schools, for selfcolleges, and rewer in the professional schools, for self-subsistence. College towns are apt to be expensive places, and notwithstanding their public endowments, the colleges and professional schools expect to derive an income from their students. I have before me the an income from their students. I have before me the year's bills of a young man who was a pupil in the scientific school at Cambridge. The amount, embracing only the established catalogue charges, and board, omitting all extras and merely personal expenses, was over five hundred and thirty dollars for the year. In some other places it would not cost so much, but whatever the amount, it is, as we say, all cash, and is a burden which only a very few of our young men can bear.

To the scientific school of Yale College there was added last year a "Course of Agriculture"—two countries, whose wants and objects have very little

To the scientific school of Yale College there was added last year a "Course of Agriculture"—two courses in fact, a full course and a shorter course. The full course is three years, and the charges in the school bills alone are stated to be about one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. Add the cost of board in a town like New Haven, and the result is an expense such as could be borne by only a few of our young men. The shorter course differs from this as to cost only in leaving out one term in each year.

The experiment at Yale College is an interesting one, and if good results can be obtained anywhere in this country by attaching a course of agricultural instruction to an attached scientific school in a college town, without a farm, and without practical discipline in the field they may be expected to be reached there. But however successful the experiment may be with the few students with whom it is possible to bear such expenditure, the question will still remain, demanding its answer. What is to be done for the thirty or forty thousand young men in Maine who stay at home, and who must stay there untill methods of education are respected and the present and expected condi.

Kind, but on reading they would prove to count of a sount of a shorter course in the countries, whose wants and objects have very little relation to the wants and objects have very little countries, whose wants and object who must stay there until methods of education are provided, suited to their present and expected condi-tion in life, and within their means to obtain.

For the Maine Parmer.

A Big Pine.

For the Maine Parmer.

A Big Pine.

Measure. Editors: I saw in the Farmen of March Sth. the dimensions of a pine cut in South Bridgeton. Having been a lumberman for sixteen winters I will give the dimensions of a pine stub I helped cut and haul in Berlin, N. H. 1st log, 24 feet in length, surveyed 2,550; 2d log, 25 feet in length, surveyed 1675. Total 77 feet in length, surveyed 1675. Total 177 feet in length, surveyed 177 feet in length, surveyed 177 feet in length, surveyed 177 feet

vited to participate in this exposition, and send its industrial productions thither for exhibition. A resolution has been reported to Congress by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, accepting the invitation on the part of the United States, and appropriating the sum of \$100,000 to defray the expenses which will be incurred thereby. When the question came up in the House on the 13th inst., Gen. Banks, the chairman the State of Vermont went there of his own accord, without the slightest expectation of achieving any dis-

it now becomes our privilege and duty to say whether by fit appropriations for this purpose we will enable the people we represent to avail themselves of the advantages offered us in common with other nations. There can be no impropriety in saying that if we are to be represented, we should be well represented, and that makes it necessary we should conform to the plan of the imperial commission. Each Government is to be represented through its Industrial Agents. A part of the palace constructed for the proper exhibition of the varied products of human industry is assigned to each nation. The structure covers thirty-six acres. It is elliptical in form. Each of the ten groups in which all branches are classified occupies one of the ten divisions into which it is divided, and each nation is assigned a section of the ground floor running from the outside to the centre, so that a spectator in moving round the building inspects all articles of any one class that the world produces; and in moving from the outside to the centre, by the transverse passage he will see everything that each nation produces. The industry of the world what we have done in the past. Let me say a word what we may do in the future. Mr. Chair-main in the discussion of the industry of the world what we have done in the past. Let me say a word what we may do in the future. Mr. Chair-main in the discussion of the industry of the world what we have done in the past. Let me say a word what we may do in the future. Mr. Chair-main in the discussion of the industry of the world what we may do in the future. Mr. Chair-main interested in our propersor of the sheep culture of Europe and Asia there. The Emperor of the French was represented himself by his south chespections of the sheep culture of Europe and Asia there. The Emperor of the French was represented himself by his own choice specimens of stock, and this vermont sheep-raiser—(Mr. Campbell—I ought to mention his name)—who carried out at his own cost twelve sheep, was honored with an examination an world produces; and in moving from the outside to the centre by the transverse passage he will see everything that each nation produces. The industry of the world is thus so classified and averaged that a view of the whole, or of the part of each nation, is easily obtained.

The plan of exposition of 1867 is the grandest classification of the world's industry that the mind of man has ever conceived. There has never been presented in the history of the world such a comprehensive, in the history of the world such a comprehensive, in the history of the world such a comprehensive, in the history of the world such a comprehensive, in the history of the world such a comprehensive, in the history of the world such a comprehensive, in the blossom, I am sure we shall stand in some respects the equals of the modern representatives has ever conceived. There has never been presented in the history of the world such a comprehensive, systematic and scientific grouping of the various branches of human industry of the world as this plan enfolds. All the pursuits and products of industry are classified in ten leading divisions, and subdivided into ninety-five classes. It is proposed by the comprehensive products of the grouping of the world as this plan enfolds. All the pursuits and products of industry are classified in ten leading divisions, and subdivided into ninety-five classes. It is proposed by the comprehensive products of the government—the American comprehensive products of the grouping of the world as this plan that the pursuits and products of the grouping of the world as this plan that the pursuits and products of industry and the marble of Powers, Story and Hosmer and other sculptors yet unknown, and who will never be known unless they shall have opportunity to compare with the art-products of other sculptors. cannot at Paris—that one scientific commissioner for each one of these groups shall be appointed by the government. The groups are as follows: First, works of art; second, materials and applications of labor to art; third, furniture and other household articles; furth of labying including a labying the property of th In a train of two hundred and sixty Spanish yoked wearing a respectable Yankee yoke would not walk off heads up, with a load that no four of my neighbors' best animals could budge an inch by the horn drag.

this country, and especially of its industry, we know very little of its present power, and nothing at all of its future. We did not know in 1851, when we cent to London unknown men—not unknown merely in England, but unknown men in America—who would electrify as well as instruct the people of the world who were most interested in prominent industrial purpose. The most interested in prominent industrial purpose it was hardly recognized as a successful implement of agriculture here. It was only when the premium was awarded to that man that general attention in this country was called to its great men and wonderful success. When George Steers sent out the yachts amounted, after a careful examination of its model, that it was of a noval and not very promising tyle of architecture, of which we had no great reason to be prond; but when it was entered in the contest as to leave no flag in its advance, and then every American heart bounded with Joy, and a new light broke upon the minds of the people of all nations. There were other like honorable examples. These went out, and an unknown, obscure mechanism from the city of New York, (a native, I believe, of Massachusetts.) The English locksmith, having challenged the whole world for twenty years to open that mad that Deen tested by everybody and no one had mad a migresion upon it. Mr. Hobbs, the American as products doubt in quantity of the subject of the function of two recommendated by the people of other most into the product and the world, and that France must institute on the product and the world of the subject of two hum of the world of the purpose of other most into the product and the world for the purpose of two hum of the world, and that France must will be a product to the product and the world for the purpose of two hum of the world for the purpose of other most product delicity of the purpose of other most product and the product Mesers. Editors:—I noticed an inquiry in the last number of the Farmer, for an effectual remedy for

World's Exhibition at Paris. | citizens—our own unknown mechanics that saved the United States from utter disgrace. In 1862 the exhibition was repeated in London on a grander scale.— hibition was repeated in London on a grander scale.— there is evidence abundant, plentiful and undeniable, that in a few years we shall have at least in the profits. The French Industrial Exposition for 1867.

We were then engaged in a terrible war, and could not afford to expend money upon any extraneous object. We allowed, however, ninety-five American citizens to go there at their own risk and cost, to exhibit the industry of the industry of all nations, will be held in Paris in 1867, embracing the evidences of their preparity, progress and power, and to be represented by all the diversified products of the labor, skill, genius and enterprise of their people. It is mangurated under the auspices of the French Government, and will be carried out upon a plan of the grandest and most comprehensive character. Every government is invited to participate in this exposition, and send its industrial productions thither for exhibition. A resolution to the people of all nations!

We were then engaged in a terrible war, and could not afford to expend money upon any extraneous object. We allowed, however, ninety-five American citizens to go there at their own risk and cost, to exhibit the industry. The London Times, in speaking of that exhibition, said that after the mechanical department, the United States-department were ment was the point of general attraction for the poop of all nations. There was no representation of the Government there—no full representation of the industry, skill, genius, power and wealth of our people. Only a few unauthorized citizens had gone there at their own expense, and they alone, according to the London Times, constituted the second point of attraction to the people of all nations!

And foremost among these, according to the representation to the people of all nations!

of the Committee, made an eloquent speech in behalf of the measure, from which we make the following extracts, giving to our readers some idea of the objects and scope of the proposed exposition:

The Carte of Vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there of his court accordance in the clase of vermont went there are accordance in the clase of vermont went there are accordance in the clase of vermont went there are accordance in the clase of vermont went there are accordance in the clase of vermont went there are accordance in the clase of vermont went the clase "On the 15th of January last a resolution was approved by the President, which had passed both houses of Congress, accepting the invitation of the Emperor of Congress, accepting the invitation of the Emperor of France to take part in the Exposition of 1867, and it now becomes our privilege and duty to say whether by fit appropriations for this purpose we will enable the people we represent to avail themselves of the advantages offered us in common with other nations.

There are the seconstitute for two of three nations are represented. The crowned heads of Europe had their own finest specimens of the sheep culture of Europe and Asia there. The Emperor of the French was represented himself by his own choice specimens of stock, and this Vermont sheep-raiser—

Minister at Paris—that one scientific commissioner for each one of these groups shall be appointed by a pointed by the control of comment. The groups are as follows: First, works art; third, furniture and other household article; fourth, clothing, including cloths and the werring appared; fifth, mining and the rough products of mining, including cloths and the werring appared; fifth, mining and the rough products of mining, and the rough products of mining articles and products and appointment; inthin, and the rough the control of the control of the control of the control of the products and appointment; inthin, and more dondition of the populations of the earth. These true groups caubice all the pursition of man and moral condition of the populations of the earth. The true groups caubice all the pursition of the same and moral condition of the populations of the earth. The true groups caubice all the pursition of the control of the same and the same

to South America, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and other Abiatic ports. The mineral wealth of this country is fabulous. No man would be believed for a single moment in the Court of Nations, next year, if he stated upon his own responsibility what is the possible, even the probable, development of the mineral wealth of this country. It is only when the Government shall make its statement that the people of the Old World will credit it. The regions extend over seventeen parallels of latitude, and nearly an equal number of longitude, embracing two million square miles, the whole of which is plethoric and bursting with iron, lead, copper, asphaltum, quicksilver. ing with iron, lead, copper, asphaltum, quicksilver, gold and many other minerals. Several years since I was impressed with the statement made to me by our Minister to Belgium, Mr. Sanford, who said that Baron Von Humbeldt had told him that in his judgment it was won numbered had told him that in his judgment it was impossible that the mountains of Virginia should not yield diamonds; that the configuration and character of the country of Virginia indicated to Humboldt—who knew the physical world as other men knew mankind—that the mountains of Virginia would ultimately be found a depository of the richest and most rare of precious stones; and in confirmation of this philopert of natural science, recognizing a fish by its bones or its scales—as if in exemplification and confirmation of this philosophical theory of Humboldt, we see it announced in the southern portion of the continent that diamonds and other precious stones have already been discovered. We know comparatively nothing of the mineral character, the mineral resources, the mineral wealth of our country, and it is only when we shall stand in the council of scientific men, representing all parts of the world and thoroughly conversant with all the wonderful developments of our resources. fully and parts of the world and thoroughly conversant with an its wonderful developments of our resources, fully and justly represented, that we shall be able to estimate the value, and comprehend that that which we have in our possession. I need not speak of the petroleum discoveries in the view or with the spirit of speculation. I

precious stones; and in confirmation of this philo-phical suggestion, made by a man who could read be indications of the surface of the earth as an exhave no experience in speculation. I never saw in my life a share of stock or scrip of any sort, and I have no care for such things. I have no doubt that so far as petroleum is the subject of speculation, it will be an injury, as all speculations are; but we must look at the developments of nature in whatever aspect they present themselves. Here in our own country, in our present themselves. Here in our own country, in our most populous States, we discover that Providence has given us a form of wealth necessary to all nations and in all pursuits, and which is found in almost inexhaustiess quantities. It would seem as if precious oils flowed in the veins of the earth as does its water; that when it is exhausted in one place it appears in and when exhausted in the second fountain and when exhausted in the second fountain it reappears in the first. So, making an ordinary and reasonable draft upon this most bounteous and most miraculous development of our wealth, we may well say
that it is inexhaustless. It extends from the Alleghanies to the Pacific coast, and may be found any
where within an area of two million square miles, and
no man can put his foot down, or fix his stake at any
point, at which he may not penetrate the earth and
receive wealth in this form.

Feeding Sheep.

I have often been asked the question "How much hay and grain will a sheep eat. I have found by act-ual trial, (having weighed the hay and grain for sever-al days in succession fad to lots of sheep of different weights,) that sheep will eat three per cent. of their weight of English hay or its equivalent. But there is one thing worthy of consideration, that is, a sheep weighing from 130 to 160, will bring more by the

pound than weighing 100 or less.
Where a large quantity of grain is fed, less hay is required. It has been my usual practice to feed hay twice in the morning, and twice in the afternoon, and grain once or twice, the number of times depending upon the quantity. Commence feeding grain with a small amount, say one half pint per head, and gradually increase the amount. When I wish to feed one pint or more per day, I would advise to halve the quantity and feed it twice, the first feed in the morning and the last in the afternoon, as the racks are more easily cleaned at those times. I am acquainted with one individual who styles himself a good feeder, who feeds his oxen eight quarts of corn meal in a day, but all at one time. I would prefer my oxen would have six quarts fed twice, six hours apart, (three quarts at each feed,) than eight, fed all at one time.

To sheep whose weights exceeds one hundred pounds, I have given one pint of corn to each feed. Sheep weighing one hundred and fifty pounds or more, will bear a larger amount of grain, than I have mentioned. It is my practice, if I wish to fatten rapidly, and give all the grain they would have, to give a mixture of cotton seed or Linseed meal and corn, as there is less danger of cloying, than when feeding corn alone, grain once or twice, the number of times depend-

less danger of cloying, than when feeding corn alone, and I have even thought that if I was giving an animal as much corn as he would bear, that I could give

feed.

As to age which I would select for feeding, it matters little, never refusing a good animal, because it was not the right age. My choice would be a four years old wether. I have practised feeding lambs (little less than a year old) with good success, they bear grain well, and usually bring more by the pound in market. There are three essentials in sheep feeding, of which I have not spoken, viz: hay, water and quiet. As to the first, my first choice is clover, which I think is worth more for sheep, than for any other stock. Water should always come into the pen, where the sheep can go and drink as often as they please, which is quite often, and in no case would I allow fatting sheep to be turned into the yard to drink. The pen should not be too large, but with simply room to eat, drink and lie down undisturbed.—J. SMITH in Mass. Ploughman.

How to make Both Ends Meet.

John Johnson says that he has noticed that those John Johnson says that he has noticed that those farmers who have the most difficulty to make both ends meet, always plow the most, and keep the most stock. Now these men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor, and bring in little. It is a good profit to raise three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres; but when it takes thirty acres to raise that amount, it is raised at a loss. So it is with cattle and sheep. You will see the thinking farmer making four-very-old steers worth from \$50\$ to \$50\$ each and his amount, it is raised at a loss. So it is with cattle and sheep. You will see the thinking farmer making four-year-old steers worth from \$50 to \$80 each, and his neighbors, at the same age, not worth over \$24 to \$40. If his land is exhausted—and a great many farms are—then he should plow no more than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and grass, and let it rest for even two years, and that field will not only pay well for tillage, but will furnish manure (if rightly managed,) to make another field of the same richness also. It is bad policy, when a field is once highly manured, to continue croping it with grain unhighly manured, to continue croping it with grain until the manure is used up. The latter end of that land will be worse than the first. But let the land lay in clover, even one year, but two are better, after it is manured, then it will stand perhaps six good crops before it requires manuring, if clay subsoil it certainly will.—Ex.

Farmers' Fruit Cake.

Take three teacupaful of sour dried apples, soak them a few hours in warm water, then drain and chop them, then put them with one teacupful of molasses and two cups of sugar, and simmer them an hour or more, stirring them occasionally; then grate in one nutmeg, and add a half teacup of lard or pork gravy, one teaspoon of salt, and let it stand till it will be about milk-warm; then add one and one-half teaspoons of soda and one teacup of sour milk and one egg, and stir in flour till it is pretty stiff. Bake in a moderate oven an hour or more, according to the size of the loaves (water can be used in the room of milk by using the same amount of cream tartar as there is sods, and the same amount of cream tartar as there as sods, and adding a little more shortening.)

Cultivating Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlemen mays:

"I would advise new beginners in raising potatoes, not to be so particular about the number of eyes the set of potatoes has, as the size of the piece. A potato smaller than a turkey's agg, should never be used for planting. That size will make fewer sets. Plant the rows three feet apart, and the uses one foot in the row. Ground that has the manure pleased in, in the fall, will preduce one-third more, and of an evener aim, than that manured in spring and planted immediately; the manure absorbs the unitered more, and the ground, and the coup is tardier in spreading."

in considering the bills and joint resolutions, 42 in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withold my assent from a

the most important season of the year.

to use a Mowing Machine who are not able to keep or the previous question was seconded, with thire horses to operate the machine. Those who keep standing that a vote will be had to-morrow. only a voke of oxen will read the following letter with interest, and possibly with profit.

CITY FARM, MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 30, 1865. Mr. R. M. ROLLINS—DEAR SIR:—I have used one of the Union Mowers for the past two sasons, cutting from 60 to 70 tons of hay each season. One season stony, and stumpy land and I must say I was happione man extra with oxen, to drive. I can recommend for repairs for the two seasons. Yours Respectfully, Hiram Simpson, Sup*t City Farm.

field, that a barn in that town belonging to Mr. B. F. acc ceived a letter from Mr. Leonard, denouncing the and accounted for by him in like statement as a "libel upon his character, which has moneys had been drawn from the Treasury.

Mr. Wilson stated that the bill was necessary. heretofore been free from criminal charges." He says thorize the 3d Auditor of the Treasury to he was arrested and bound over to court on the charge, counts of off but when the matter came before the Grand Jury, he was po was henorably acquitted. We regret that unintentional injustice was done Mr. Leonard in our columns, and the trade of Canada, which was objected varieties.

cheerfully make the correction desired by him.

degree, to illustrate the baseless if not fraudulent the bill.

MAINE TROOPS IN THE SERVICE. There are now in round numbers 1800 Maine troops yet in the United vote and to table said motion.

A S. Lyford, Simeon Leighton; S. S. Committee, James F. Blunt, Francis Lyford, S. Burbank; Treas-that Congress shall have power to lay a duty on cot-

Morrell of Cornish, was found in the road in that town, Wednesday afternoon, crushed to death. A sled

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE CATTLE PLAGUE. Dr. Cullen, Reman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has issued the following in relation to the cattle plague: "To all the Catholies I would recommend the use, each day, the prayers against pestilence which are found in I prayer-books, or those contained in the missal. I ould also recommend them to get their parks and

would also recommend them to get their parks and fields blessed with prayers given in the Roman ritual, and also to erect crosses on their lands and keep them in their dwellings, in the hope that the emblem of the triumph of Christ over his enemies may put to flight the powers of darkness and preserve us from their wicked influence. Public and private prayers, hely water and the cross, are looked on by infidelity or heresy as things to be despised, but every pious Catholic knows their virtue and efficacy. Would to God that all these means of obtaining assistance from Heaven were in more general use, and especially that the image and cross of our Redeemer were more commonly erected as objects of veneration, and as memorials of the sufferings of our Lord, in market places and at oross roads, according to the pious practice of our confidence in the patriotism and abit or the sufferings of the pious practice of our confidence in the patriotism and abit or the support of the support of

Keep your feet dry, wear good shoes, keep them well stuffed with oil, and well mended, and then if you are unfortunate enough to get a Cough or Cold, use Coe's Cough Balsam to cure it. It will do it every

the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States, I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate (the House in which it originated) with my objections to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be eitizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right. States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right to declare or confer the right secured to them by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power of the right of state citizenship is just as existing the right of state citizenship is just as existing the right of state citizenship is just as existing the right of state citizenship is just as existing the right of the right of the right secured to them by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this citizenship is constructed by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this citizenship is constructed by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this citizenship is constructed by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by the first section.

strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in ef-fect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues of freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the

principles of a Government to which he entrusts life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enact-ment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent, born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States; between citizens of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these elements of the same stronger and the property of the United States; between citizens of the same stronger and the property of the control of the control of the control of the United States; between citizens of the same stronger and the control of the control o the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every State of the Union, over the vast

etween the two races, in the matter of real estate, of uits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not

Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

The following is the message of President Johnson vetoing the Civil Rights bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication." contains provisions which essary for the maintenance of public peace and or The remedy proposed by this section seems to be

mittee on Highways be instructed to Inquire Into the expediency of constructing a sideralk on the establishment of the court in the expediency of constructing a sideralk on the establishment of the court in the expediency of constructing a sideralk on the establishment of the court in the expediency of constructing a sideralk on the establishment of the court in the constitution of such that the street of the river, from Academy Corner to Malta Illin, and report at eart meeting, and also proport a name for the street; that the Street Commissioner for the Western District be and the hereby is ordered to build a span shall be added to build a sp when the offense does not happen to be within the province of Federal law that the Federal courts are to changed by State legislation, so far as the same is n inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of t United States. So that over this vast domain of crim

inal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the pro-tection of its citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violated its criminal laws, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress de-rives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in the section. The Consti-tution expressly declares that the judicial power of the Juited States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the ed States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting em cases of admirality and maritime jurisdiction; to con to controversies between two or more States; between claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects." Here the judicial power dence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the secuequal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the secu-rity of person and property as is enjoyed by white citcomprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of now izens. So, too, they are made subject to the same pun-ishments, pains and penalties, common with white citi-zens, and to none others. Thus, a perfect equality of thority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively in the control of the port of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authorated the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively in the control of the port of the power granted to Congress by the Constitution as recently amended to enforce by any the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have not been engag-Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. It cannot, how forcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States. Nor has there been, nor in this content of the conference of the constitution of the United States. is it likely there will be any attempts to revive it by the people of the State. If, however, any such at-tempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all inc and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I take this discommissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territo

military, and are authorized to summon a posse comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portion of the

TUESDAY, March 27. SENATE. Petitions for equal rights and woman's

Congressional Summary.

and referred.

Mr. Summer reported, from the Committee on For-My fameuted predecessor, in his proclamation of the let of January, 1893, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts.

Mr. Summer reported, from the Committee on Forigin Relations, a bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government

that may be necessary for the preservation of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other of the freedmen, as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other other than the freedmen as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, or conformable with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. ion.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that lid; so soon as any of the late rebel States shall ratify lid; so soon as any of the late rebel States shall ratify the amendments and laws, then they shall be recog-nized and admitted to representation; general amnesty shall exist for past penalties; not intended to assert coercive power of Congress on the right of suffrage. Several unavailing efforts were made to postpone action on Senator Stockton's case. The question was taken on the postponement, and it was rejected. Fi-nally he was declared to be not entitled to his seat by

a vote of 22 to 21.

House. Mr. Wentworth, from the Ways and Means

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation, which was postponed to Wednesday week. The House then ocasidered the Bankrupt bill, and WEDNESDAY, March 28

SENATE. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner said:

Mr. President: A great bereavement has fallen upon the Senate, Mr. Foot, a Senator from Vermont, one of our most honored associates and oldest among us in continuous service, died this morning at 8 o'clock. He has passed from the scene of duty and of stony, and stumpy land and I must say I was happi-by disappointed, the machine did the work so much better than I expected. All the difference there was between using it with oxen and horses was, it takes I believe will have the sympathetic concurrence of the I believe will have the sympathetic concurrence of the Senate. I make it in the absence of the surviving ter consultation with him.

I move the Senate do now adjourn. The motion was carried. House. Mr. Wilson from the Judiciary Committee since, upon the authority of a gentleman from Fair- reported back the bill to provide for the settlement of field, that a barn in that town belonging to Mr. B. F. accounts of certain public officers. It provides that all moneys, raised in the United States for the support that the incendiary, George W. Leonard had been arof the United States army, shall be charged against rested and bound over for trial. We have since re- such officer on the books of the Treasury Department,

yesterday. It was now adopted.

Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Internal R STATE PENSIONS. At the recent session of the Leg- act of June 80, 1864. He stated that it was the pur-

of the act. All applications for pensions to be made to the Governor and Council.

The Reno Oil and Land Co. Mr. C. V. Culver.

The Reno Oil and Land Co. Mr. C. V. Culver.

time by postponement as aforesaid. the Clerk shall participate in the election of the Speak

The House proceeded to the consideration of the thing for those who might otherwise have been induc- Bankrupt law, on which the House yesterday ordered ed to invest their money in it, and will serve in some the main question.

Mr. Jeneks made the closing speech in support of

The bankrupt law was defeated by a vote of 59 to Mr. Washburne of Illinois moved to reconsider the

and was postponed one week.

On motion of Mr. Noell, a resolution was adopted

unteers (4 companies,) Savannah, Ga.; 1st battalion instructing the Committee on the War Debts of the infantry, Anderson Court House, Va. The term of service of the latter expires the first week of next month; the service of the remainder does not expire until the last part of next December.

Town Officers. Mt. Vernon—Moderator, D. H. House, Va. The term of law to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, approved July 4, 1864, so as to authorise the Quastermaster General to pass upon, and recommend for settlement to the Third Auditor, accounts for supplies taken from loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for the Quartermaster's or Commissary Departon for the Quartermaster's or Commissary Depart

that Congress shall have power to lay a duty on cottonexported from the United States.

Auditor, A. P. Cram.

Kingfield—Clerk, Charles F. Pillsbury; Selectmen, Benj. S. Porter, C. F. Pillsbury, Wm. K. Dudley; to soldiers who have been permanently disabled in sortice, and to widows and other loyal representatives of the content of the

deceased soldiers who have located lands under said act, the title to the lands so located by them, without For On Wednesday, 28th ult., as we learn from the Portland Press, Oliver P. Morrell, son of Mr. Levi committed to the Post Office Committee.

containing a heavy load of logs was resting on his chest. It is supposed that in attempting to get off the load he fell between the sled and the oxen, and spoke load. Home guards or troops called for local service, load he fell between the sled and the oxen, and spoke to the cattle, who stopped while he was in the position in which he was found.

A New Remedy for the Cattle Plague. Dr. Cul-Postmaster General and Secretary of the een permitted to enter on the duties of office withou

taking the oath required by law.

Mr. McDougall objected, and the resolution

House. A resolution was adopted that the Military Committee have leave to report a bill for the equalization of bounties of soldiers and sailors.

The resolution offered by Mr. Pike, on the 19th ult.,

requesting the Secretary of the Navy to send a sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights as recognized by the treaty of 1788, same up and was medified by

hour, when the resolution went over.

The bill for the punishment of counterfeiting was passed.

The bill making Calaba, Me., a port of entry was

that Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is reliable, and certain to cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia; a teaspoonful a day of it will enable the most confirmed dyspeptic to cat anything he chooses without trouble. It is an excellent remedy for any disease of the stomach and bow-

medicities to the value of \$1,600,000; has been ar-American Life Drops, -The sick man's friend ! rested, and nearly all the stolen property recovered

Meeting of the City Council. The Maine Farmer. AUGUSTA, March 31, 1866.

Augusta, Thursday, April 5, 1866. time for a general meeting of the citizens of TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$2.00 In advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription. TThese terms will be rigidly adhered to in all esses. A All payments made by subscribers to the Farmen will be creditshow the time to which he has paid, and will

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable

NOTICES.

Mr Jas Srongs will call upon subscribers in Somerset Cour furing the month of April

Mr. S. N. Taber is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in ienzebec County.

Mr. Sanusz, P. Cans will visit subscribers in Knox County dur-ng the month of April.

Mr. V. Darling will visit subscribers in Cumberland County ing the month of April.

Mr. V. Danling will viduring the month of April.

The Dependent and Criminal Classes. One of the most interesting and valuable documents which has recently come under our notice is the annual report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts. upon the subjects of pauperism, crime, insanity and disease. The report is from the pen of that eminent publicist and philanthropist, Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Boston, and the importance of the questions it discusses and the value of the suggestions it makes, should not be limited in their application to the people of Massachusetts, but are worthy of attention is every community, where the causes of pauperism and crime and insanity and disease exist. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives a consed review of the statements and facts of the re-

port from which we make the following extracts: "Massachusetts contains in round numbers about 500 blind, 400 deaf mutes, 3,000 Insane, 1,200 idiots, and 10,000 paupers, who, with a few exceptions, are supported by the public, or by their friends. The burden of society is further increased by the hideous army of drunkards, prostitutes, and their purveyors; by the class of gamblers, thieves and kindred destroy-ers; "while others," again, "distil and deal out poison to keep the whole crew excited and active." helpless, dependent, idle consumers and destructives number at least 45,000; while upwards of 5,000 workers must be employed to care for them or to re-press them. This is the burden of Massachusetts, and it is lighter than that borne by the vast majority and it is lighter than that borne by the vast inajority of civilized communities. Dr. Howe takes the ground that "on looking at the army of dependents and destructives, one at first marvels; but, on examination, sees why they exist; and, after a little thought, concludes that their existence is phenomenal—not essential to society; that these numbers depend upon so cial conditions within human control; and, moreover, that many of them might have been kept from falling into their present state as surely as setdiers might have saved their arms and legs by staying away from

He then proceeds to consider some of the causes of the existence of the dependent and destructive classes. Chief among them is poor stock; stock lacking in vivice. Among the prolific causes of this vitiation of stock, within the power, to some degree, of legislation, is the use of alchohol. He holds that tippling is worse than drunkenness, so far as it affects the number and the condition of the offspring; that, other things being equal, the progency of habitual consumers of alcohol in small quantities will tend more strongly than the children of temperate people or even of occasional drunkards to fall into the dependent or pauper class. drunkards to fall into the dependent or pauper class. Alcohol stimulates the lower propensities and weakens the higher faculties, arousing the passions, repressing the will; when taken in large doses this fact is evident to all. Any morbid condition of body frequently repeated, becomes established by habit, and then affects the man in various ways, and makes him more liable to certain diseases. This liability or tendency he transmits to his children, just as surely as he transmits likeness in form or feature. Now, the pass of alcohol certainly does induce a morbid condiuse of alcohol certainly does induce a morbid condito powerful and ungovernable activity, and utterly smaller dose does the same thing, only in a lesser deitual weakening of them, soon establishes a morbid condition, with morbid appetites and tendencies, which

are surely transmitted to the offspring.

Alcohol vitiates the system, but, unlike other poisons, the solid tissues less and the moral sentiments more. By virtue of the rapidity with which alcoholic poison is oxidized and eliminated, the system, by the action of the law of recuperation, rapidly recovers its normal condition. But if it is frequently and constantly repeated the function disturbance becomes persees the procreative powers during the fit) may not ransmitted, if the drunkard keep sober between be transmitted, if the drunkard keep sober between times; whereas, since the tippler is constantly under the influence of the poison, there can be no chance for his children to escape its influence. Where procreation does take place during drunkenness the deformities and passions in the offspring so common and well established, do not permit us to doubt their cause.

The Doctor argues that because of these facts the right to use or not to use alcohol passes beyond the sphere of individual rights and comes into the sphere of social rights; that an individual has no right to urse which will certainly tend to burder ciety with criminals or paupers; that if such a tend manifest, then society has a right to restrain comes merely a question of expediency. Be that as it may, he adds, the children of parents whose systems are tainted with alcoholic poison start in life under iptations are greater and ess than in children of

purer stock; hence, they are more likely to fall into VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. We publish else where the veto message of President Johnson of the Civil Rights bill, which passed Congress by a large majority in both branches. We also publish the bill itself, that our readers may be able to judge for themselves how far the objections of the President ar founded in the principles of the Constitution. It has now become evident that no law for the protection of the civil and personal rights of the freedmen, which Congress may pass, will meet the Executive approval, and it only remains for the former to pass this meas ure, if possible, by the requisite constitutional major ity and make it a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President; or, on the other hand, to surrender all that has been gained, in the long and terrible conflict through which the country has passed, into the hands of these enemies of the Government. Fortunately for the country, the representatives of the people remain cy. There can be little doubt that the bill will be passed by more than the two-thirds majority in both ches, and that the just measure of protection and security provided therein for the civil rights of the citizens of all the States, of whatever color or condi-

tion, will be guaranteed to them by the laws of the COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. A meeting of the Trustees of the Maine College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, was held in Bangor on Wednesday, March 28th. Hon. Robert Martin was chosen Chairman pro tem of the meeting. Two vacancies in the Board of Trustees for Cumberland and Pissataquis Counties were filled by the election of Hon. S. F. Perley and John H. Gilman, Esq. Hon. Samuel F. Perley was unanited President of the Board, Subsequently S. L. Goodale, Esq., resigned his position as Clerk of the Board, and Dr. J. C. Weston was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Goodale still remains a member of the

the White and Goddard farms in Orono, for the location and site of the Industrial College. They also received a portion of the money subscribed in Bangor for the benefit of the College; the balance to be paid on or before the first of June next.

An Executive Committee, consisting of S. F. Perley, S. L. Goodale, W. A. P. Dillingham, R. Martin, and J. H. Gilman was appointed to arrange and carry out a plan of operations for the present year.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will probably be holden at Orono next week.

Through tickets from Augusta to New York via Company's line from Portland, can now be obtained of J. W. Clapp, General Tieket. Agent Portland & Kennebec Railroad, or of Paul Brown, ticket selfer at Au-gusta station. Steamers leave Brown's wharf, Port-land, every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M. Pas-sage with state reom, \$6: Cabin passage \$5. Meals extra. For passage apply to J. W. Clamp, Agent,

Bonds of Thos. Little, Treasurer and Collector, and T. C. Hoyt, Street Commissioner, were read and ap-

ed from April 7th to April 21st. Orders passed in concurrence—That the Committee on city buildings be instructed to inquire into expediency of leasing a suitable room with a bank vault, for the use of the city officers, in conformity with the recommendation of the Mayor, and if in their opinion constitute, in all such room is necessary, that the same be, and they

of City Solicitor; that all matters reported to the last habitant of any Stat

New Streets The following resolution was adopted in the Common Council in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen:

tended and witnessed with much interest by the parents of the pupils. We are informed that the exercises in all the schools showed very gratifying proficiency on the part of the scholars, and reflecting the pupils. We are informed that the exercises in all the schools showed very gratifying proficiency on the part of the scholars, and reflecting the pupils. The proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

Secretary 8. The District Attorneys, Marshals and courts, shall be paid for their services the fees allowed on Saturday afternoon. The several classes in Greek, Latin and Geometry, acquitted themselves very creditably, and elicited decided commendation from those present who were competent to judge of the progress made in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand in those studies. The declaration, so far as we hand the process is sued by commissioners for the arrest of offenders shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process issued by commissioners for the arrest of offenders and that good order and happy-between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign that the good order and happy-between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign that the good order and happy-between a State, or the citizens or subjects. Here the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process issued by commissioners for the arrest of offenders and that good of the citizens thereof, and foreign that the good or the citizens or the citizens or subjects. Here the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of the dollars in full for his services in each case incident to such arrest and examination of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes so made citizens in every State and Terration of the United States, citizens or subjects. Here the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of the same. The first section of the billas commissioner of the united States, and well dis heard it, was hardly up to the standard of former exhibitions, less than usual attention having been apparently paid to the elocutionary training of the speak-tificate of the district within which the arrest is made, ers. Prizes were awarded by a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Penney, Brown and McKenzie, to Section 9. Whenever the President of the United ture of the occasion. The

long enjoyed under the instruction of its accomplish- dent of the United States, or such other persons as he ed and excellent teachers. U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT-J. H. MANLEY Commissioner. March 28th. Sarah Jane Ware, of Pitts-States at Pittston, on the 15th of July, 1865. The United States." case was continued till April 2d, when the examina-

ernment: Geo. W. Wilcox for defence.

not guilty and discharged. of Geo. F. Talbot, U. S. District Attorney.

THE SALARIES OF OUR TRACHERS. The close of the in view of the prohibitory law of the State of Massaschool year in this city suggests the consideration of chusetts. This decision settles the question of the lethe question of increasing the salaries of the teachers gality of the sale of liquor in every State in which such of the several schools of the Village District. The sale is prohibited by law. of the District, and it will be well that a decided pub-whether the shares of stockholders in the National lic expression should be given upon the subject. Al- Banks can be subjected to taxation by State authorithough the salaries of our teachers have from time to ties. and less than the same abilities and qualifications so faithfully exerted for the education of our children would command any where else. We trust that the people of the District will manifest an honorable and there was a discrimination between the shares of these

Sam'l E. Spring, of Portland, have been prominently curities which was not authorized or intended to be mentioned in connection with the Union candidacy for authorized by Congress. guished incumbent. We learn also that the friends of parts of the State, are making energetic efforts to place of the State. Mr. Dillingham is a gentleman of ability and experience in legislative matters, is extensively known for his earnest devotion to the moral and ma-

terial interests of the State, and if nominated to the THE CONNECTIOUR ELECTION. Much interest has been felt throughout the country in the result of the election for State officers which took place in Connection for State officers which took place in Connecticut. The angelies is really possessing a physique which gave promise of a long life, could thus suddenly pass away in the very vigor of his manhood. He was attacked at first with the diptheria, from which he recovered sufficiently to ride out, but a fever set in which on Sunday assumed tieut on Monday 2d inst. The question involved was whether the policy of President Johnson was to be Those who knew Mr. Stanwood the most inti whether the policy of President Johnson was to be sustained or repudiated. The canvass was exciting, and the election was closely contested. Returns received from all but ten towns in the State give a majority for Gen. Hawley, the Union candidate for Govant of the candidate for Gov

T. J. Bailey, Acting Assistant Provest Marshal Gen the rendezvous for returning troops and the military post in this city be immediately discontinued and broken up. Property funds and government buildings are to be turned over to the proper departments, and officers and troops there will be reported to the Adjutant General of the army for orders. Maine roops in the service hereafter to be mustered out, will dezvous at Hart's Island, New York, where they

son has issued a produmation declaring the insurrec-tion heretofore existing in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alaba-ma, Louiniana, Arkansas, Missimippi and Florida, at

The following is a copy of the bill which pass Congress, for the protection of the civil and personal

by President Johnson: "Section 1. That all persons born in the Unite The time for a general meeting of the citizens of Augusta to vote on the free bridge question was changing Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condiduly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inher-it, to purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and such room is necessary, that the same be, and they hereby are authorized to lease such room as they think suitable, on such terms and for such time as they deem the interest of the city demands; that the Committee on Finance be requested to enquire into the expediency of repealing the Ordinance establishing the office of City Solicitor; that all matters reported to the last

of City Solicitor; that all matters reported to the last city Council and referred to this be taken up and re- by this act, under color of law, regulation or custom, ferred to the appropriate committee; that the Committee on Highways be instructed to inquire into the ment not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discre-

have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Circuit and District Judges, and Territorial Judges,

both in term time and vacation.

SECTION 6. United States Marshals and their depu-Council in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, As the opinion of the City Council, that the City Marshal should, without unnecessary delay, institute measures for the suppression of intemperance in this city; and we will give him our hearty support in any proper steps which he may take to put an end to the sale of intoxicating liquors in shops and other places where it is carried on in wanton disregard of the peace, good name and welfare of the city, and in a manner offensive to the moral extingent of our council and their deputies are required to obey all warrants issued under this cit. In case of refusal, they may be fined one thousand ollars each, for the use of the person against whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offense. The Commissioners are empowered to appoint to the sale of intoxicating liquors in shops and other may call for assistance upon bystanders, or summon a posse comitatus, or the military and naval forces. Section 7. Any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or person charged with the execution of any war-SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. The annual examinations rant or process issued under this act, or any person or of the several schools of the Village District in this city, took place last week, and were generally well at-

SECTION 8. The District Attorneys, Marshals and credit upon the ability and thoroughness of the teach-ers. We were unable to be present, except for a short courts, shall be paid for their services the fees allowed

the best declaimers, as follows: 1st, Treby Johnson; States shall have reason to believe that offenses have 2d, Arthur Stanwood; 3d, Alonzo Bosworth. The reading of the school paper by Miss Minnie Woart, reading of the school paper by Miss Minnie Woart, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attention, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attention to the Control of the Contro

may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. Section 11. That upon all questions of law aris ton, was arraigned for robbing the mail of the United ing in any case under the provisions of this act, a final

tion was continued, the defendant adjudged not IMPORTANT DECISION. The Supreme Court of the guilty, and discharged. N. M. Whitmore for Gov- United States now in session in Washington, has recently made two decisions of great importance: March 30th. David Sawyer of Waterville, was ar- Under the laws of Massachusetts the sale of lie raigned for keeping a Billiard Room. Defendant is prohibited, while under the laws of the United pleaded not guilty. Case continued till March 31st. States every person engaged in its sale is required to In default of bail defendant was committed. Exam- take out a license. Being indicted under the State ination continued March 31st. Defendant adjudged Law and convicted for a violation of it, parties went up to the Supreme Court on a plea that a license for the April 2d. Granville H. Deering of Waterville, was United States was constructive permission to sell, and arraigned for keeping a Billiard Saloon without li- paramount to the State Prohibitory Law. The court cense. Defendant pleaded guilty, paid license and holds that a license for the United States under the Incosts, and the prosecution was discontinued by order ternal Revenue laws, for the wholesale of liquors, held by citizens in Massachusetts, do not protect him in the sale or keeping for sale of liquors within said State,

matter will probably come up at the annual meeting The second decision was in reference to the question

time been increased within the past few years, they Associate Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the are still far below the standard of compensation al- Court, holding that shares held by individuals were lowed for a similar grade of services in other cities, not part of the bank, and must be regarded as the

peral spirit in any action they may take upon this banks and the capital stock of the State banks. Chief Justice Chase read a minority opinion. Not GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES. The names of Maj. being able to concur that a State had the power claim-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, of Brunswick, and Hon. ed, which was an indirect mode of taxing national se-

DEATH OF EBEN C. STANWOOD. The death of Eben Hon. W. A. P. Dillingham, of Waterville, in various C. Stanwood, Esq., a native of this city, and for many years a successful and highly esteemed merchant of Boston, took place at his residence in that city, at the age of forty-four years. The Boston Journal in mak-

ing the announcement of his decease, remarks:
"His illness, which has been of some three weeks' duration, removed him so recently from the busy scenes of life, where he was valued and respected, that his many friends could scarcely believe that one ap-

jority for Gen. Hawley, the Union candidate for Governor, of 700. The remaining towns will increase the majority to about 900. The Legislature is also Union in both branches by a decided majority, thus securing the re-glection of Mr. Foster to the U.S. Senate.

ment of a daily line of steamers from Bath to Boston to connect with the Portland & Kennebec Railroad. has assumed a shape to leave no doubt of its imme diste consummation. Two first class boats will be put ent an utter want of loyalty in Georgia, where they

toney of the district to attend at such places within the district, and at such time as he may designate, for marked by correct and often original thought, clearly and gracefully expressed, and exhibiting a degree of literary talent worthy of cultivation. On the whole the exercises of the school were of a highly satisfactory character, fully sustaining the reputation it has been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States North, as well as South, it is enacted, for instance, the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the Control of the district to attend at such places within the district, and at such places within the district, and at such time as he may designate, for two races. By the statutes of some of the States North, as well as South, it is enacted, for instance, the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designate.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other persons as he exist, and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the places within the district, and at such time as he may designate, for two races. By the statutes of some of the States, it is enacted, for instance, been thought expedient to discriminate between the work races. By the statutes of some of the States, it and its shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time as he may designate, for the person shall be then the person shall be the other person shall be the other person shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time as he may designate, for the person shall be the other person shall bidden in some of the States where Slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States by law; and, when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offence against public decorum. I do not say that this bill rethe two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intercontracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make. crimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the state policy as the two races in the state policy as the age between the races? Hitherto, every subject em- ries to appoint, without limitation, Commissioner age between the races? Hitherto, every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the subject to the internal policy and coonsidered as exclusively belonging to the subject to the internal policy and coonsidered as exclusively belonging to the court, to appoint, when all relate to the internal policy and coonsidered as exclusively belonging to the court, to appoint, when all relate to the internal policy and coonsidered as exclusively belonging to the court, the court is the court of the court of the court is the court of the court omy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concerns the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own recitizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Pedaral vestments. is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and, as to crimes, that no State shall pass an ex-port-facto law; and, as to money, that no State shall make anything but fold and silver a legal-tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of the discretion of the Commissioners is the commissioners. state to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations and naturalized persons in the right to had sale attributed by the sale attributed by t anens and curzens, between artificial persons called corporations and naturalized persons in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks, in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it is should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time and blacks, in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it and blacks, in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of sufferences on the subject of sufference and the subject of sufference on the subject of sufference and the sufference and the subject of sufference and the suf may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to act as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office and finally to vote, in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the ford discriminating protection to colored persons in the beautiful and the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of \$10 shall be paid to each Commissioner in every case brought be paid to each Commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the treasury of the United States whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of a conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temperature of the problem of the probl

The object of the second section of the bill is to arford discriminating protection to colored persons in the
full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the
preceding section. It declares that "any person who,
under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation
or custom, shall subject of cause to be subjected any
citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and Disford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or customy shall subject of cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to direct punishment, pains or penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is perscribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeaner, and on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the efficers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the right it itself, either by the State Indicary or the State Legislature. It is, therefore assumed that, under the section, members of a State Legislature, who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should as ministerial that marshals and sheriffs who should as ministerial have been stationed the past year. Should the mili-tary force be entirely withdrawn, they say it would be nardly safe for a Northern man to think of living in

should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should as ministerial officers execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State Judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals and there subjected to fine and imprisonment, for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State Court or judge: if you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse under the prohibition of a state law, to allow a negre to testify; if you hold that ever such a subject matter the said law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro; your error of judgment, however consciuntious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not comprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to coour, as to render it necessary at the time to adopt a mensure of such doubtful constitutionality. In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to pecure the desired end without inveding the immunities of

should be, free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I, therefore, fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent, compatible with the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will remove their cause to the District or Circuit Court; sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will

second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

Nathington, D. C., March 27, 1866. THE PROVINCIAL SHORE FISHERIES. Some apprenension seems to be entertained of a hostile collision between the United States and Great Britian in relation to the prosecution of the shore fisheries by American vessels within the limits claimed by the Provincial authorities. It will be remembered that a former On motion of Mr. Blaine the Committee on Banking difference of views in regard to the rights of our fish-ermen brought the two countries to the brink of war, pediency of making the stock of National Banks taxa-ble in the city or town where the stockholder thereof until the dispute was patched up by the treaty of re-ciprocity. It is stated that a large fleet of English On motion of Mr. Kasson the Committee on Com vessels of war have been sent to patrol the coast to merce were directed to inquire whether Congress may keep off trespassers, and that a number of American without conflict with the provisions of any existing gunboats and iron clads are on their way to protect our fishermen in their rights. The Boston Evening Commercial thinks, however, there is no danger of States running without public subsidy between ports.

an immediate collision. It says, the British contend and against foreign steam lines running with the aid an immediate collision. It says, the British contend for the three mile line drawn from headland to head-Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill defining and providland, while the Americans contend for the line as only three miles from the shore. In the spring and sumther District of Columbia, and for the employment of mer the fish are caught so far out to sea, that even the headland line will not often endanger sainure but in Mr. Conklin, from the joint Committee on Reconheadland line will not often endanger seizure, but in the autumn the fish draw in to the coast, and the line to the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina. from headland to headland, enclosing all the deep bays, Ordered to be printed. cuts us off almost entirely from the fishery grounds at

Mowing with Oxen Many farmers are anxious

per man extra with oxen, to drive. I deal resolute and over mover to any one, as being both durable and heap to keep in order, as it has cost me but 50 cents in attendance upon the family of the deceased, and af

Correction. We stated in our paper a week or two

islature, an act was passed granting to each soldier and seaman, resident of Maine, wounded and disabled in a bill extensively modifying the income tax, and in order that it may take effect this year it was desired the service of the country during the late war, or their widows or orphan children, a pension of eight dollars poned two months. There being no objection the bill per month. A section of the act provides, however, that those persons who, by the pension received from of the tax provided in schedule A of section 100 of the United States, with their own labor and resources, the act to the United States, with their own labor and resources, the act to provide Internal Revenue, &c, are able to obtain a livelihood for themselves and those June 30, 1864, and the act amendatory there dependent on them, shall not be entitled to the benefits proved March 3, 1865, and all proceed

THE RENO OIL AND LAND Co. Mr. C. V. Culver, spects, except so far as the same are changed as to the projector of the Reno Oil and Land Co., an enterprise advertised in the Farmer last week, having failed, the severtisement is withdrawn from our columns. We reluctantly consented to insert the proporties elluded to have reasonable and the severtisement in the form our columns. We reluctantly consented to insert the proporties elluded to have reasonable and the form of Mr. Raymond, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 108 of the laws of 1863 as to provide that no member whose name may be called by prise advertised in the FARMER last week, having spectus alluded to, but we were assured by parties enupon a safe and reliable basis, differing in every reupon a safe and reliable basis, differing in every respect from other similar enterprises, and was under
and law.

On motion of Mr. Darling, the Committee on Ways
and Means was instructed to inquire into the expeand Means was instructed to inquire into the expetitled to confidence that the project was inaugurated or or other business of the House until he has first taken the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution

character of such enterprises. States service, as follows: 29th regiment infantry vet-eran volunteers. Darlington, S. C.: 15th regiment in-so the motion to reconsider came before the House eran volunteers, Darlington, S. C.; 15th regiment infantry, Chesterville, S. C.; batallion 12th Maine vol-

time.
It is also important that our readers should all know

The Times of the 17th, in announcing that the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and British North America has terminated, says American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose a British war vessel will be stationed to see that the rights of the fishery, which revert to the British Crown, are not infringed, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and the United States. In this, as well as in all that relates to Fenianism, the Times believes the British Government may count on the friendliness and courtesy of Mr. Johnson's government.

In the House of C. Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. 6m43*

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Grey, in a long speech upon Irish grievances, moved that the House on the 20th should go into committee upon his resolutions to consider the state of Ireland. A debate ensued. Earl Russell deprecated any attempt to carry out the riolent remedies proposed by Earl Grey as likely to create unprecedented agitation in the country. He preferred gradual and well considered reforms. Earl Grey's motion was negatived without a division.

Perry's Moth and Freckie Lotten.

ROOT! ROOT!

READ! READ!

READ! READ!

Read:

Roor's Pestachine preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from grey to its original color is three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best article for dreasing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruf and cure all diseases of the sain.

In the House of Commons on the 12th Mr. Gladtone, in a lengthy speech, explained the government reform bill. The main features are a reduction of the qualification of county voters from £50 to £14 occupants and for burghs to £7 rental, and to lodgers and for burghs to £7 rental, and to lodgers qualification of county voters from £50 to £14 occupancy, and for burghs to £7 rental, and to lodgers pancy, and for burghs to E7 rental, and to lodgers paying £10 or upwards for apartments. The measure adds about 400,000 to the number of voters. The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the redistribution of the page of the pag tion of representation for another session. After many speeches for and against the proposal, Mr. Bright expressing his satisfaction with it, the bill was read the

first time.

The Liberal journals generally approve the measure, although it is hardly up to their wish, while the conservative papers oppose it.

A meeting was held in Liverpool on the 14th to consider the prospects of the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Field, Capt. Anderson, Varley the electrician and others, gave encouraging explanation and evinced much confidence in the anexes of the entanying.

A meeting was held in Liverpool on the 14th to consider the prospects of the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Field, Capt. Anderson, Varley the electrician and others, gave encouraging explanation and evinced much confidence in the success of the enterprise.

It is denied that the British Government has been-asked to mediate on the question of the Duchies between Austria and Prussia.

QUEENSTOWN, 18th. St. Patrick's Day passed off in Ireland without disturbance. At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Society in Dublin, Hon. Chichester Fortespue, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

An unsuccessful attempt was made.

year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 17th at Millwall to launch the mammoth iron-clad Northumberland. After running about 100 feet she came to a stand-still, and all the efforts of steam tugs to move her proved fruitless. The Prince of Wales and a brilliant assembly were present.

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cure Salt Rheim, Ucera, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box soton, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

If to "be forewarded is to be forearmed" we know of relative to give the other to give the other to give the other than 19 to the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to wEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to wEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to wEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to wEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to wEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of even to wEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 weakington Street, Box sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending of the Skim. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. B

in the number killed.

the number killed.

The American Consul at Liverpool has ordered a shipbroking firm to dispose of the ex-cruiser Shenan-doah as she lies in the Mersey.

The Cork Examiner \$1/8 it has excellent reasons

for knowing that the report current for the last few days that Stephens has really left Ireland for America is correct, and that Stephens, prior to his departure, enjoined on the members of the brotherhood in Ireland the advisability of paying more attention for the pres-ent to their peaceful pursuits than they have been doing for some time. The Examiner adds that Stephen's wife was in Cork intending to sail for America on the 15th in the steamship City of Baltimore. Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 14th reports a very firm market for American Securities,

with a strong tendency upward. Five-Twenties have been freely bought for continental account, and closed at an improvement of one per cent. on the week.

The London Owl says the King of Prussia has overruled Von Bismarck, and arrangements may yet be made by which Austria may consent to the annex-ation of Schleswig Holstein to Prussia. It is said to be in contemplation to give back North Schleswig to Denmark, as a propitiation to the public opinion of

to avert any conflict on account of Schleswig-Holstein by bringing the question before the Federal Diet.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

1 00 to 1 20 60 to 60 Hay # ton,
40 to 45 Lime,
15 to 18 Fleece Wool,
75 to 100 Pulled Wool,
40 to 45 Sheep Skins,
20 to 20 Hides,
20 to — Calf Skins,
1 Lamb Skins

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1868.

lastern cattle in among which there were some line to see we quiet, and there was but a few large lots taken by any hers.

Wells sold 5 to Jorden, at 13 ic. 35 if cent. shrink; 4 to do., lc. 36 if cent. shrink.

Printed blank lists of property liable to taxation will be furnished by the Assessors on application.

J. 8. TURNER,

C. HAMLSEN,

of C. HAMLSEN,

of Augusta.

1, 1 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

1, 1 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

1, 1 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

1, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

1, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

1, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

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2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 6 ft. 4, for 200;

2, 2 pr. girth 7 ft. 230; 1 pr. 6 yrs old, girth 8 pr. gir

None reported from Maine. There is a large supply of Sheep market, and prices are lower. A good many lots which came I were engaged in prices higher than lots have been sold for the week. We quote saites of 75 at 8c; 40 at 8c; 144 at 74c; 76 at 7; 80 at 7t, 15 at 7t, 25 at 6t; 63 sheared ones at 5tc; 57 at 7; 80 at 7t, 15 at 7t/38; 86 at 6t; 400 at 9, 80 at 8t, 45 at 4t, 65 at 7t, 61 at 693 sheared ones at \$3,23, 8 cossetts at 9tc \$7 b, 45 Sheep at \$3,15 at 61.21 \$7 bead.

PORTLAND, Mar. 31, 1866.

21 2030. BEANS—Marrow & bush. \$2 37.22 62; Pea \$2 37.22 62; Blu

W-0. By = 90 ⊕ 95 ♥ bush. Shorts \$11@\$22; Fine Feed \$23. ; and Middings at \$23@30 ♥ ton. WOOL—15@72 c ♥ th, as to quality, for ficees and pulled. HAY—Sales from \$26 to \$22. NEW YORK MARKET Apr. 2

Special Notices.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Rhe SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU Cures Urinary Diseases. SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

A late telegram from Leeus says that in consequence of rumor of an expected Fenian outbreak, the police of that city had been largely augmented, while a large number of volunteers and 600 tradesman had been sworn in as special constables. Secret drilling had been going on among the Fenians in Leeds for some time.

The best Fluid Existed Bucku now before the public, is Smonder's. For all diseases above, and Westness and Pains in the Back, Fenals Comptaints, and disorders arising from excess of any kind, it is perfectly invaluable. For sale by all examples are the public, is Smonder's. For all diseases above, and Westness and Pains in the Back, Fenals Comptaints, and disorders arising from excess of any kind, it is perfectly invaluable. For sale by all examples are proposed from the public of the public, is Smonder's. For all diseases above, and Westness and Pains in the Back, Fenals Comptaints, and disorders arising from excess of any kind, it is perfectly invaluable. For sale by all examples are proposed from the public of the public, is Smonder's. For all diseases above, and Westness and Pains in the Back, Fenals Comptaints, and disorders arising from excess of any kind, it is perfectly invaluable. For sale by all examples are proposed from the public of the public examples are proposed from the public

Restorer and Dressing Combined.

DROPS! DROPS! DROPS! DROPS!

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS will cure Diptheria, Coughs, Bronchitis
Sore Throat, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ague in the Face,
Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Chilbiaias, Group, Colis,
Fever and Ague and Chelera, in a single day. Sold by all Druggists, with full directions for use.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Prop's, Springfield, Mass.

199 G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass

proved fruitless. The Prince of Wales and a brilliant assembly were present.

The London papers of to-day contain lengthy details from their Jamaica correspondents relative to the proceelings of the Special Commission.

The weekly returns of the cattle plague show a continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number killed.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

If to "be forewanted is to be forearmed" we know of no better advice to give, than that as every person is in danger from attacks of summer Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Dysentery, Department of proceedings of the Special Commission.

The weekly returns of the cattle plague show a continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number killed.

hote what we say of it, and if it will apply to your case buy a bottle, and you are our patron for life.

Be sure and call for the right article "Glofray's Hair Renovator," and you will have an article which will do just what its proprietor claims for it in his circular.

3m13

J. L. GIOFRAY, Rockland, Me.

KILLER. Derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending ite use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages

eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Bo them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York. popular medicine. COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE

SOAP.
A superior Toilet Sonp, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially de-

vk, \$20.00 to 22.00

9to 12

9to 12

9to 12

25 to 30

20 to 25

13 to 20

10 to 12 5

10 00 to 13 00

175 to 2 00

1 15 to 2 00

20 to 26
20 to 1 00
6 00 to 7 00
8 00 to 5 00
In Augusta, April 1st, S. S. Morey, aged 52 years.
In Cornville, March 28th, Sophic, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Flanders, aged about 18 years.
In South Paris, March 22d, Mrs. Jane Read, formerly of Hartford, aged 92 years, 9 months, 8 days.
In Nobleboro', Jun. 5th, Mrs. Lettle H. Hatch, daughter of Robert and Jane Merrill, aged 30 years, 5 months, 17 days.
In China. March 5th, Sarah B., wife of T. D. Ward, aged 55 years, 5 months, 6 days.
In Mt. Vernon Village, March 31st, Mrs. Betsey Kimball, aged 83 years.

Advertisements.

One year ago, (Mar. 22) 1144 3559

PRICES.

Beneves—Extra qual.\$13.25@13.50 | Fer 100 fbs. on the total weight of hide, tailow, and dressed beef.

A very few extra Western, 13.75@14.00.
Poorest grades of cows, buils, &c., \$3 0.0010 00

Rearly according to their value as beef.

Milcon Cows—\$50.0076; Extra, \$30.00125; Heifers; farrow, \$35.0045.

Sinesr—W fb... 7.08c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, \$4.5000 c.00; extra, \$3.000.00 fb...

Hidden, 7.08c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, \$4.5000 fo.00; extra, \$3.000.00 fb...

Potential for the undersigned, true and perfect lists of their polis, and all their escape val and personal, not by law exempt from taxation, which they were possessed of on the first day of April, 1855; also all property heid in trust as Guardian, Executor, Administrator or otherwise. Said lists being exhibited on oath, are to be taken as true unless the person presenting the same shall reflect to answer all proper inquiries in relation to the nature and situation of his property, in writing, if requested, and to be abused to a complete the same shall reflect and swore to before a majority of the Assessors on the two before an anjority of the Assessors on the two before the samination as is by Isw authorized, we will be in session at the 4 iderman's room on each day (cauday excepted) from the 4th othe 22th instant, inclusive, from 2 to 6 o'cock P. M., (Sundaya excepted); and any personal interview or each grade and advance in prices. There was over one bundered base continued dul, butchere do not seem anxious to buy very largely at an advance in prices. There was over one bundered base continued dul, butchere do not seem anxious to buy very largely at an advance in prices. There was over one bundered base continued dul, butchere were some nice between. Trade wa quiet, and there was but a few large lots taken by any decision of the Assessors on their application for an abateman.

THE PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST.

THOMAS C. NOBLE,

Water, Third Door State Augusta, April 2, 1806. R. T. BOSWORTH,

Will open a NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS about the 10th o

Cumberland Bone Company's Super-Phesphate of Lime.

Does Bradley's Patent

Lloyd's and E. P. Coe's

Group of Bone, Crushed Bone.

The above is for sale in large or small quantities at manufacters' prices, by

Market Building, Portland

WOOL CARDER WANTED.

WALDOBORO', APRIL 24, 1866. M. M. RAWSON & CO. Are now receiving new goods for SPRING OVERCOATS,

DRESS COATS. BUSINESS SUITS, Which we are prepared to make to order at short notice, or sell by the yard as cheap as they can be bought in the State. A so on hand a full line of CUSTOM READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of the LATEST STYLES. HATS AND CAPS! A splendid assortment.

Cash Paid for Fox and Mink Skins. SECOND-HAND CLOTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD. Wa'doboro', April 2, 1866.

M. M. RAWSON & CO.
1w17

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS VETY ENGLAND PARSIERS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

y supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic

Diarrhea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitution-al Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Bladder, and Female Complai and all diseases originating in a

Bad State of the Blood,

accompanied by DEBILILITY OF A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are at followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, insing strength, vicors, and new life into all parts of the system, id building up an iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. From the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, D. D.

DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865 five years standing."

"I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me! A Case of 20 Years Standing Cured!

From Insley Jewett, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston. "I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruviau Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed unin-terrupted health ever since." One of the most distinguished jurists in New England writes

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a New MAN of one; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremuleus and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years." An Eminent Divine of Boston, says :

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time at; it gives me new vigor, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELASTICITY MUSCLE."

"My voyage to Europs is indefinitely postponed. I have dis-overed the "Fountain of Health" on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the flend Dyspepsia." Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and citappy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, cler-symen, and others, besides much other valuable and interasing matter, will be sent russ to any one sending us their name and Be that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and BAKER & WEEKS,

Attorneys at Law & U. S. Claim Agents, CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE, Inveremoved from the Court House to the office over O. C. WHITEHOUSE & CO.'S new store, Water Street, Augusta.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm belonging to the estate of E. L. PARSHLEY, late of Bath deceased, situate in the north part of Bath, about 24 miles from the city. Said farm contains about 160 acres of land. The tillage land is in a very high state of cultivation, producing about 90 tons of hay the last year. The pasture affords sufficient grazing for 25 head of cattle, and has a never failing supply of water. There are on the premises a two story dwelling house, large barn, stable and carriage house, and other outbuildings, all in theorough repair. Two never failing wells of water, several grafted fruit trees, &c. It would be one of the most desirable farms in the State for any one who would like the business of selling milk in the city. Price \$5,000.

NATHAN COOMBS, Administrator.

Bath, April 2, 1866.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situate in Augusta. 2 miles from the Cotton Factory,
containing 16 acres with buildings thereon. House all finished
and a good cellar under the same; we I watered and well fenced,
Fifteen apple trees, and cut 10 tons of hay last season. For particulars inquire of O. D. CUMMINGS near the premises, or
3w17

JOHN OOLBURN, Augusta.

THUNDER CLOUD. TERMS—\$25 to warrant; \$15 by the season.

GEO. R1CHARDSON & SON.

North Fairfield, 3d mo. 26th, 1866.

4m17

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

One pair THREE YEAR-OLD STEERS, well matched and as likely a pair as can be found in this county. For sale by GREENLIEF BOCKWOOD.

READING NURSERY.

Eleven Years Established. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

In premiums, offered to NEW ENGLAND PARMERS for the

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

and Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer in growing corn, potatoes turnips, outs, grass, and tobacco, on not less than one acre of land

The above-named Fertilizers can be Pur-chased from Reliable Dealers throughout New England,

WILLIAM L. BRADLEY.

[From Ex-Governor Holbrook, of Vermont.]

BRATLEBORG, Vr., Nov. 23, 1865.

WM. L. Bradler, Esq.,—Dear Sir: For several years past have annually used your Super-Phosphate of Lime. In field cultivation, I have used it extensively for corn and potatoes, patting a tablespoonful in each hill; and also, when stocking land to grass with a grain crop, sowing from 250 to 300 pounds per acre, broadcast.

For sale wholesale and retail by

JOHN MCARTHUR,

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS. No. 1 JOURNAL BLOCK,

AT THE

DOROHESTER NURSERIES,

(Wilder & Baker,)

hursday, 19th of April next, at 9 o'clock.

At the Nurseries on Columbia Street, Dorchester,

he weather is favorable. If otherwise the next fair day, wh be offered a large number of LARGE SPECIMEN

BEARING PEAR TREES.

Terms Cash.

Tr Dorchester and Grove Hall horse cars leave Tremont str r the Nurseries, every half hour. 2w16

1,000 CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR TREES. 2,000 M. PLES, of Fine Size and Variety. 6,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS. 25,000 PEAR STOCKS.

5 Scollny's Building, Boston. SEMI-ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

Bradley's X L Super-Phosphate of Lime, Coe's Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of of Lime, Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer, Fine and Extra-Pine Ground Bone, Powdered Raw Bone, &c.;

24 BROAD STREET, BOSTON.

0 varieties NATIVE GRAPES, including new varieties. 30 varieties CURRANT BUSIIES, GOOSEBERRIES. PANTS AND VESTS, 30 varieties CURRANT BUSILES, GOOSEBERGLES. 30 varieties STRAWBERRIES, including Russell's Prolific Agriculturist, Wilson, Howey, &c. 50 varieties PEAR TREES, Standard and Dwarf. 50 varieties APPLE TREES, Standard and Dwarf. 50 varieties APPLE TREES, Standard and Dwarf. SMALL FRUITS GENERALLY.

turnips, outs, grass, and tobacco, on not less than one acre of land cach.

For the best experiment on Indian Corn with my Super-Phosphate of Lime,

For the second best experiment on Corn, do.,

third do. do., 20

For the best experiment on Potatoes,

second best experiment on Potatoes,

third do. do., 20

For the best experiment on Potatoes,

second best experiment on Potatoes,

third do., do., 20

For the best experiment on Turnips,

second best experiment on Turnips,

for the best experiment on Grass, do.,

third do., do., 20

For the best experiment on Grass, do.,

third do., do., 20

For the best experiment on Tobacco with Bradley's Patent

Tobacco Fertiliser,

second best experiment on Tobacco, do.,

Reports to be sent in on or before the 1st day of December, 1566 to William L. Bradley, Buston, containing description of solis mode of cultivation, quantity of Super-Phosphate of Lime used, of whom purchased, and whether with or without barnyard manure; every report to be certified to by some officen of integrity of the town where made: these reports when in, will be referred to a Committee of three competent, disinterested gentlemen, whose duty is shall be to award said premiums after examining said reports: the premiums to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1867.

To avoid any possible chemical error in the manufacture of my Pertiliters, I have made arrangements with the highest chemical talent, to aid me in this important department, and not a single ton of Phosphate or Tobacco Pertiliter will be allowed to go to market until it has been sampled and passed inspection by actual analysis.

The above—manued Fertilizers can be Pur-4,000 ROCK MAPLE TREES 6 to 15 feet high. Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c. Send stamp by mail and receive illustrated priced Catalogo outsining Railroad communications with the Nursery. 3w1? J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED! NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON!

HEADLEY'S

History of the War, COMPLETE in two volumes. ALSO ISSUED COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME. The mest, Cheapert, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the REORNOUS SALE it has reached of 300,000 Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN. For full particulars send for Circular. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. CRANTON & BURR, Agents. NOTICE.

Ve, the undereigned, having reselved the Agency for the sale of MESSRS. SAM'L PAGE & SON'S (Or Bosten,)

ROOFING COMPOSITION TARRED SHEATHING FELT. Bog leave to inform our friends that we are prepared to supply a

A Reliable Article Co cover all Figt Roofs with.

POND & SMITH, Hardware Dealers,

THE LIFE

OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

1m14 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MARSH A. FERRIS. COMMISSION MERCHANT, HAY, GRAIN'S COUNTRY PRODUCE.

I give special attention to the sale of Eastern Hay for Cargo or Carload. Carload.

Having had several years' experience in retail Hay business in Bostom, I have an extensive acquaintance with all dea'ers in the city and vicinity, and have faci titles for quick and profitable sales superior to most others, and assure all of ready as as and Prossipt Returnss.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE sold at the best market

Owing to the unprecedented sale of tickets the proprietors of the VIENNA GIFT ENTERPRISE are happy to say that the enter-VIENNA GIFT ENTERPRISE are happy to say that the enterprise is a success, and that there will pe no postponement, except from Saturday the 14th of April, to MONDAY the 16th. This change is made by the request of ticket holders living at a distance, who wish to be present through the drawing, and as the scheme cannot be drawin in one day, the drawing will commence at 9 o'clock MONDAY, April 16th, 1866. We have but a few tickets left, but will continue to fill orders as long as we have any. All orders that we cannot fill the money will be promptly returned. All Agents will please make their returns to us on or before the Th day of April, and forward all moneys and unsold tickets remaining in their hands (if any) by that time, retaining their commission for selling. Please be prompt in selling and making your returns; we want them all sold as we do not wish to hold any in our hands on the day of drawing. We thank our friends and the

> Paper Hangings: MATS AND BRUSHES

CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

Particu'ar attention given to filling orders of Traders and Physicians from the country.

Office in the New Granite Block,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

ROOM PAPERS

OVER NASON, HAMLEN & CO.'S STORE.

STOCK BROKERS,

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS' BOOKS,

VALUATION BOOKS,

Attest: Perez W. Warres.
Rome, March 17, 1866.

E. FENNO, Augusta, Me.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Augusta, March 12, 1866. 3m14

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES,

MERICAN PEAT COMPANY.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Relablishment,
PLYMOUTH, Mass.

In New Granite Block, Augusta, Me.

IMPROVED ROAD AND DIRT SCRAPER

nishes, &c., &c. 3w16

INSURANCE AGENCY.

150

Patented July 25, 1865. wM. F. ESTES, President N. H. State Agricultural Society.
THOS. MABINY, Chairman of Committee on Plowing at
Maine State Fair.
HON. WM. HILL, President North Berwick Bank."
Hundreds of like testimonials to the above might be added from
ar leading farmers, whose unanimous voice is, "To follow the
lussey Plow is to like it."

MEAD'S

CONICAL PLOW DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDS AND DIPLOMAS, it is confidently recommended to all farmers who desire the Plows or particulars may be had from the following manufact For Eastera, North Eastern and South Eastern New England, W. E. BARRETT & CO.,

ern, Central and North Western New England,
BELCHER & TAYLOR, Agricultural Tool Co.,
CHICKOPES FALLS, MASS. HOVEY & CO.'S SOLOMON MEAD,

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN. BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE,

And Sixty New and Elegant Engravings of the most popular and showy Flowers, with a full description of more than 2,500 Flower and Vegetable Seeds, accompanied with full and complete practical directions for the amateur.

occupy a large space space in the Nursery.

Orders by mail will be attended to.

5 w. ADAMS, Box 2208, Portland.

SEEDLING POTATOES. THOMPSON & PUTNAM,
LEWISTON, MAINE,
Have at their

Agricultural and Seed Store, GLEASON SEEDLING POTATOES.

On Bridge Street,
A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE ENGINE HOUSE.

GRASS SEED FOR SALE

(For) The Best Diano Fortes

PRIZE MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO

CHICKERING & SONS, During the past Forty-Three Years, IN ALL CASES THE HIGHEST PREMIUM OVER ALL COMPETITORS

For the BEST Plano-Fortes AT EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, -AND THE-

PRIZE MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS, Who use the Chickering Pinno in Private, and at all the Principal Operas and Concerts in the UNITED STATES.

246 Washington Street, Boston.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been engaged for more than twenty years in the Hair Dressing Business, sackknowing as I do all the preparations that are offered for the restoration of the Hair, and how they are made and what composed of, and knowing most of them to be useless, and some injurious, and feeling the great need of some preparation free from injurious substances, such as Oils, alcohol, and Sugar of Lead, I ac Sulphur, (a most poisonous preparation) injurious to the health of the hair and body, I have endeavored te supply the want by preparing an article that is free from oils of all kinds, and all substances known to be injurious. It will keep the hair moist and glossy longer than any oil, cures all humors of the scalp, stope the licking of the head, prevents the hair from failing off in the worst cases of fever or other disease, and will not soft the nicest silk. My Baim is not a Dye, but purely a Dressing for the Hair and a Medicine for the Head. I here offer the mannes of a few persons who have used soy Baim. Let them speak for themselves. MR EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I do not give this as a puff for Mr. Told, but I offer it to the public as one who has had long experience in prescribing for diseases of the scalp. I do not hesitate to say, after analyzing and try fay Todd's Hungarian Bain, that it is the best preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

S. C. HUNKINS, M. D.

Ma. Topo :—I feel it due to you, a public benefactor, to state that my hair was falling off very badly, and I was troubled for a long time with a disease of the head known in the medical world as Porigo, which causes severe itching of the head. I tried your Hungarian Baim, and to my surprise and pleasure my hair stopped failing off, and the humor has entirely left the head.

C. R. PACKARD, M. D., Boston, Mass. cast.
The healthy growth and abundant crop of grain, and the superb catch of grass, in each instance resulting from the broadcast use of the Super-Phosphate, have paid well for its application; when applied in the hill, for corn, it hastens the crop, giving it a deep green color and luxuriant growth.

I have tried Todd's Hungarian Balm, and I consider it the best article in use for the hair. J. B. WEBE, Gorbam, Me. I have been using Todd's Hungarian Bal'm, and can say that it is the best dressing for the hair in use. My hair was falling off very fast, and by the use of hair a bottle of the Balm it has stopped failing off entire y, and is fast thickening up, and is in fine condition.

F. H. STROUT, Portland, Me.

piled in the hill, for corn, it hastens the crop, giving it a deep green color and luxuriant growth.

In the garden, I use the Super-Phosphate with marked success, for peas, beans, beets, and other roots, sweet corn, early potatoes, cabbages, &c., applying it in the hill or drill, or broadcast on the garden beds. Its effects are striking and excellent, and particularly valuable on all such vegetables as one may desire to force along to early maturity.

I should be quite unwilling to dispense with the Super-Phosphate, either in the garden or field.

I should state that manure is generally applied broadcast to the land, in addition to the use of the Super-Phosphate is sown broadcast on all such lands as are shy shout about taking a good catch of grass.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK HOLBROOK. To None genuine except the name is blown in the bottle. JOHN M. TODD, NO. 74 Middle, Corner of Exchange Street, J. R. Luxt & Co., M. S. Whitrier, F. Sweffeld, Charles F. Duram, E. Chappar, J. J. Gildert, Mes. H. Q. Pettes, Charles F. Duram, E. Chappar, J. J. Gildert, Mes. H. Q. Pettes, Charles F. Beckett, Portland; F. A. Hudson, Kendalis Milis; C. P. Branch, J. A. Jackson, Hallowell; Higher & Simons, Augusta; O. H. Franley, Winthrop; H. S. Watte, Momouth, Jason Hall, Mechanic Fails, B. G. Harding, Gordam; M. S. Eastman, Casco, J. Bermett, Demark; S. M. Hayden, Bridgton; A. O. Laby, Limerick; Samchalander, S. M. Hayden, Bridgton; A. O. Laby, Limerick; Samchander, S. M. Halle, New Gioucester; J. Gray & Box, North Auson; Bixet & Phillips, Skowhegan.

BY JAMES F. C. HYDE, AUCTIONEER & REAL ESTATE AGENT. CARRIAGE
AND
Purniture Depot. AUCTION SALES ROOMS. MESSES. G. W. BROWN & CO.,

Having elegantly refitted

DARBY HALL, OVER S. S. BROOKS' HARDWARE STORE, Water Street, Angusta, Me., Are prepared to furnish the public with Carriages of all kinds, Horses' Harnesses, Pianos, Melodeons, Cottage Chamber Sets, All kinds of Furniture, SEWING MACHINES,

at less prices than can be procured elsewhere in the State.

Owing to the fact of our Siles-room being up staris, we are prepared to sell to the public at prices that will fully compensate them for the trouble of the ascent.

Parties wishing for any of the above articles will please call and TO 4 INCHES IN DIAMETR, 6 TO 15 FEET IN HEIGHT Parties wishing for any ot the above attacks with passed on examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS constantly on hand and to be sold cheap for cash.

Second-Hand Planos bought and sold, for which the highest prices will be given.

Private Sales every Day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5; P. M. Toless sold before at private sale.

To I would call particular attention to the Large Bearing Pear
rees. They are such as are very seldom offered in the market,
and are of that size which generally command almost fabulous
rices. There will also be a limited quantity of Pear Trees of the

We have, in connection with the above, an AUCTION SALE ntil further notice) EVERY SATURDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK,

of Horses, Harnesses, and New Second-Hand Carriages of all kinds. Also Riding Saddles, Halters, Blankets, &c., &c. Parties in want of any of the above articles will find it to their dvantage to visit these sales.
All orders or enquiries addressed to G. W. BROWN & CO., rill receive prompt attention. Parties having property to be discosed of at auction will please hand in the same the day previous

All nearly new and in good repair. Said Farm outs twenty-five ons of hay yearly.

Also, about SIXTY ACRES OF PASTURE and WOODLAND, Also, about SLATA ACRES OF PASICIES and WOUDLAND, ying one mile from said farm. Any one having a large farm in the country and wishing to get nearer the city would do well to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Enquire of A. A. WHITEHOUSE, on the premises.

Augusta, March 17, 1866. 8w15*



Bristol Mills, March 17, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.

The well known George McLaughlin farm, situated a company of Kennebec, is now offered for sale. Said Farm contains about one hundred rods south of CHINA VILLAGE, in the County of Kennebec, is now offered for sale. Said Farm contains about one hundred and fifteen acres of choice land, is under a good state of cultivation. There is a good orchard on the premises, producing from three hundred to five hundred bushels of grafted fruit annually; also a good supply of pears, che riss, plums and grapes. This farm alwase cuts a good quantity of hay, is well fenced, well wooded and has an abundance of thrifty cedar. The buildings are large and commodious, and are located some forty rods from the public road, and the avenue leading to the house is finely shaded with forest trees. China Lake is in full view from the house, and the whole prospect is very beautiful. Mills, schools, churches, stores and post-office are very near.

For further information, inquire of H. P. CARE, on the premises, or JOHN HATCH, angusta Maine.

FARM FOR SALE

Picasantly situated in Sidney, 3; miles from West Waterville, on the direct road to Augusta. The Farm contains 125 acres, cuts 35 tons of hay, is well fouced, has fity acres in passed during the series of the se

PAYING EMPLOYMENT.

\$100 PER MONTH. AGENTS WANTED by the AUBURN PUBLISHING Co., in every township, to sell their valuable Books for the People, localding the Indeest Page of the Rebelliam. 27 For full particulars and liberal offers. Address.

2w15*

CALIFORNIA WINES

6. DILL.

3w16*

**PREM FOR SALE;

VILLAGE, cut last season sixty town hav; pastured 200 shores instrict on their valuable Books for the People, localding the latest History of the Rebelliam. 27 For full particulars and liberal offers. Address.

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CALIFORNIA WINES

W. HATCH, Train Manager.

ACTUAL RESULTS

Of the working of a Life Policy now existing in the

Making the present value of his policy, in case of his \$18,088 70

monied institution?
Reader, call in and secure a policy while you are in good health.
Apply personally or by mail to
D. A. WILSON, Agent for Kennebec County.

ALL GOING WEST SOON OR BY-AND-BY, to purchase Land, should write to the undersigned for Olsculars giving full particulars about the 500,000 ACRES OF PRAIRIE, TIMBER

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO.

GEORGE S. HARRIS, 4w14 Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Hannibal, Mo. TUMEKEEPERS FOR THE MILLION. THE PEOPLE'S IMPROVED

Price 25 Cents each. The most novel and useful invention of the age, constructed on he most approved principles, and warranted to denote solar time rith greater accuracy than the most expensive watch ever yet whent it. No family should be without it. thout it. Price, with white enameled dial, gold or silver glis, 25 cents, and nt by mail to any part of the country or British Provinces.

Address, with one red stamp,

E. G. HOMER,

Boston, Mass.

Probate Aotices.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of TIMOTHY WOODWARD, late of Bidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law director. All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for estiment; and all included a said estate are requested to make furnishing layment to March 26, 1806.

PORTLAND & NEW YORK
Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships Dirige, Captain H. SERR-100D, and Francouin, Captain W. W. SERWOOD, will

wood, and Francessia. Captain W. W. Shirawood, will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and Pier 28 Mass River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 20 clock P. M.
These veacels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable rous for travellers between New York and Malne. Passage with State Room, 80.00. Cabin passage, 85.00. Meals extra. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 8 P. M., on the day that they save Portland.
For freight or passage apply to EMERY & FUX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York. Portland, Dec. 21, 1865.

Winter Arrangement, 1865-66.

Passenger train leaves Augusta for Portland and Boston, at 10.35 A. M., and for Waterville, Bangor, and Skowhegan at 4.30 P. M. Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston, 6.15 A. M., for Waterville and Skowhegan, 1.20 P. M. Tarins leaves Portland at 1.00 P. M. for all stations on this line, and for the Androscoggin R. R. Portland for Bath 5.15 P. M., (missed trains) Through freight leaves Portland for Skowhegan, 7.00 A. M., and Skowhegan for Portland, 4.30 A. M.

FOR KENNUEDO RIVER.

FROM UNION WHARP.

The splendid new steamer "Ensire of the Ensat" and the splendid sea-g-ing steamer "Ensirera Queen" will make four trips per week to and from the Kennebec River, commencing as s ron as the ice will permit.

16tt

P. S. WINSTON, President. riginal Policy, svidends added in 20 years,

Amount added more than paid in,

For the last three years his annual each dvidend has been \$432 while his paymont was only \$320 a year, showing an actual sett arming on his yearly payment of 126 per sent.

We challenge any other Company to show equal success on 1 Policy of the same kind.

Could a better investment have been made in any other safe morited institution? OFFICE Corner of Bridge and Water Streets,
Augusta, Me. 2ml4*

AND COAL LANDS, sale in Northern Missouri, on the most liberal terms, by the

An advertisement of any reasonable length cannot tell the whole story; therefore sand for our granuitous advertising documents. Extra copies are cheerfully furnished to such as wish to induce others to emigrate with them. A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at thirty cents. Address

POCKET TIMEKEEPER.

Attest: J. Bunton, Register.

March 26, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of NATHANCE! TRANKS, inte of Mount Veryout, in the County of Memoscoc, descased, testanc, and has under these trush by giving berd as the law discrete;—All passess therefore, having demands against the estate of said deconsed, as desired to axhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to as estate are requested to nake inneeding payment to March 18, 1986.

March 18, 1986.

CALIFORNIA WINES

LADIES or GENTLEMEN in all parts of the State to sell a new Alaskon that trust by giving isond as the law directs: A last Partingent of the State of State o

Poetry.

KILLED AT THE FORD.

He is dead, the beautiful youth,
The heart of honor, the tougue of truth,—
He, the life and light of us all,
Whose voice was bithe as a bugie call,
Whom all eyes followed with one concent
The obcor of whose laugh, and whose pic
Hushed all murmurs of discontent.

Only last night, as we rode along
Down the dark of the mountain gap,
To visit the picket-guard at the ford,
Little dreaming of any mishap,
He was humaning the words of some old song:
"Two red roses he had on his cap
And another he bore at the point of his swerd,"

Budden and swift a whisting ba'!
Came out of the wood, and the voice was still;
Something I heard in the darkness fall,
And for a secesse my blood grew chl.4;
I spake in a whisper, as he who speaks
Is a room where some one is lying dead;
But he made no answer to what I said.

NUTRILLOW in the Atlantic for April.

Our Story-Teller.

THE VERMONT PURITAN. A Touching Story of 1863.

It was in the early part of October,—that the Rev. Dr. Allen started to walk to Farmer Owen's over the hills. He had to cross two low spurs of the Green Mountains, and as he climbed to the top of the second Mountains, and as he climbed to the top of the second the rich valley of the Otter Creek lay spread out before him. At any other time he would have stopped to admire the gentle undulations; its great flowery garden of forest trees, rich in every color and hue; its silver threads winding their way to the waters of the Champlain, and the glorious autumn light which lay like a golden mantle over them all. But this afternoon he seemed oppressed by the beauty which surrounded him. He looked upon it with eyes misty from tears. There was a dull, heavy weight upon his heart—a weight which even the long, fervent prayers that he had uttered so unceasingly since noon had failed to move. Between him and that landscape, we might almost say, between him and the mercy seat, there moved a slight, tall boy, with a laughing blue eye, clustering brown hair, and lips always ready with a merry pleasant word. To-day, there was Bennie nutting under the bare, brawny arms of the butternuttree; throwing his line into the brooks that came babbling down from the steep mountain side; driving his cows along the narrow foot-path; standing with Blossom under the bright maple, and shouting with pride and joy as she wreathed her pretty face in the gay leaves.

(10) Beanie t Bennie!" Mr. Allen hardly knew he

was calling the name until it came back to him with such an empty, mocking sound, from the heartless echo; "almost"—Mr. Allen thought, starting him-self by the seeming impiety of the words—"almost as if there was no great, kind Father over us all."

since the telegraph came. Mr. Owen had read it in the field, gone to the house and forgotten them, and no one had dared to put them up. He was a man ful-ly capable of taking care of his own affairs under any circumstances, never having been known before to for-

get.

Mr. Allen beckened to an Irishman who was passing, and asked him to take care of them. The man came with an awed look upon his face, as if even there he stood in the presence of a great sorrow, and without the least noise obeyed.

Mr. Allen walked on slowly towards the house. He

Mr. Allen walked on slowly towards the house. He had known Mr. Owen for many years, and he knew him well. Indeed there was a peculiar bond of sympathy between the two men. In his large parish there was not one upon whom the minister relied as he did upon this strong, sturdy farmer. Many and many an hour he had walked by his side when he was upturning the brown earth, and had discoursed with him on topics which would have sounded harsh and repulsive to common ears, but which were fraught with deep and vital interest to them. Mr. Owen was a direct ndant of the Puritans, and every drop of blood veins were tinged with as strong and true a "blue" as if he himself had landed in the Mayflower. He took naturally to the sterner doctrines of religion while Mr. Allen, versed in all the modern lore, questioned and doubted. The keystone of Mr. Owen's theology was the sovereignty of God:—"Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" This was the man upon whom God had now laid his hand so heavily; and Mr. Allen felt that if the trial brought no murally and Mr. Allen felt that if the trial brought no murally and the state of the trial brought no murally and the state of the trial brought no murally and the state of the trial brought no murally and the state of the trial brought no murally mur, no rebellion against that mighty sovereign, the stern old faith were a rich one in which to live and die. He knew that one element in this war was Puritan. Sons of the Roundheads filled up the ranks of the Northern army. They march to the battle to strains of the old tunes that had lingered in the nursery and the annotuary from the day that Cromwell and his soldiers had chanted them on Marston Moor. All down and equality. They trembled on Mr. Owen's lips with his parting blessing to his boy. Could he remember them, and would they comfort and give him strength

where there is amount in the noise the minster is at home. Mr. Allen entered without knocking, and made his way to the large old fashioned kitchen in which he was sure of finding the family.

There, by a table, with his arms folded and laid heavily upon it, sat Mr. Owen. His wife was in a

king-chair by the fire, and Blossom, a young girl, sat between them.

Mr. Owen rose to welcome him; so did Blosson Mr. Owen rose to welcome him; so did Blossom; but the wife did not notice him—she sat still, rocking herself to and fro, locking at the blazing wood.

Mr. Allen put a hand in the brawny one that was held out towards him, and laid the other on Mr. Owen's great heavy breast, "My friend," he said "how is it with the decrees of God?"

"Uncorner two area lithy ways, then King of Saints."

"Just and true are all thy ways, thou King of Saints,"

There was something strange in his voice—a thin, womanly sound, so unlike the deep stentorian tones in which he had always spoken before. Mr. Allen, when he heard it, almost felt as if it had dealt him a blow. "Thank God? He has not, then, forsaken you, and from the depths of this deep trouble you can still say, "The Maker of all doeth well."

"The Maker of all doeth well."

"Yes, yes"—and for an instant there glimmered from his dull eye a spark of the old controversial fire—

"you don't suppose I have held on to that anchor when the akies were cloudless, and the little waves just rocked my bark, to let alone of it now—now, when the great waves and billows are going over me, do you? I've planted it firm and it don't yield; no, do you? I've planted it firm and it don't yield; no, it don't yield, but the strain is terrible. God send it may carry me into port; ch, Mr. Allen, say it will. It has seemed to me to-day, so dark, so wonderful, so inscrutable, that he—my Bennie! Mr. Allen, there is a good, wise purpose behind it all. Can you see it?"

"To bring you nearer the kingdom," said the minister.

ister.

"Oh, don't tell me that; I can't hear it. God is too wise; he knows a hundred such souls as mine are not worth one of my Bennie's. I can suffer if I am too great a sinner for God's grace to save, but Bennie! Bennie!! I have sat here all day, since the news came, wendering, wondering, he was so good a son,"—and Mr. Owen's voice grew almost inarticulate in its emotion—"such a dear, precious, noble boy! I thought when I gave him to his country, that not a father in all this broad land made so precious a gift. thought when I gave him to his country, that not a father in all this broad land made so precious a gift,—no, not one. God forgive me if my grief is a sin. Mr. Allen, the dear boy only slept a minute, just one little minute, at his post; I know that was all, for Bennie never dosed over a duty. How prompt and reliable he was?" and Mr. Owen's eye wandered out over the brown fields, with such a perplexed, wondering look. "I know he only fell off one little second;

might be a year in her brother's life.

And so in an incredibly short time, Blossom reached the capital and was hurried at once to the White House.

The President had just seated himself to his morning's task, of overlooking and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Blossom, with eyes downcast and folded hands stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said in his pleasant cheery tones, "what do you want so bright and early in the "Bennie's iife, please sir," faltered out Blossom.

"Bennie? who is Bennie?"
"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."
"Oh yes," and Mr. Lincoln ran his eye over the papers before him. "I remember." It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was at a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost for his culpable necligence."

"So my father said," said Blossom gravely, but poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and it was Jemmy's night, not his, but Jemmy was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself, that he was tob tired. "What is that you say, child? come here, I don't understand," and the kind man caught eagerly, as ever, at what seemed to be a justification of an offense. Blossom went too him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder and turned up her pale, anxious face towards his. How tall he seemed, and he was President of the United States, too! A dim thought of this kind passed for a moment through Blossom's miud, but she told her story simply and straightforward, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully, then taking up his pen wrote a

Blossom heard this order given: "Send this disputch at once."

The President then turned to the girl and said: "Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child like that, that Abraham Lincoln thinks the life far to precious to be lost. Go back, or—wait until to-morrow; Bennie will need change after he has so bravely faced death, he shall go with you."

The man shivered, but did not complain; he looked about him with a bright glitter in his eyes, and every time he coughed he declared that he was much better than he had been.

After telling you so much about Could, his kind wishes, projects and aspirations, I am almost ashamed to mention Can to you again; however, I think I will venture, though her aspirations, poor little thing, are very humble ones, and she scarcely knows what a project means.

doubt that Heaven heard and registered the request.

Two days after this interview the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called two days after this interview the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the President's private room and a strap fastened upon "the shoulder," Mr. Lincoln said, "that could carry a sick comrade's baggage and die for the good act so uncomplainingly." Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to their Green Mountain Home, and a crowd gathered at the Mill Depot to welcome them back, and Farmer Owen's tall heard towered above them all, and as his hand grasped that of his boy, Mr. Allen heard him say fervently, as the holiest blessing he could pronounce upon his child: "Just and true are all thy ways, thou King of Saints."

That night, Daisy and Brindle and Bet came lowing home from pasture, for they hear a well-known voice calling them at the gate; and Bennie, as he pats his eld pets and looks lovingly in their great brown eyes, catches through the still evening air his Puritan father's voice as he repeats to his happy mother these jubliant words: "Fear not, for I am with thee; I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north give up, and to the couth keep not head; bring my seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north give up, and to the couth keep not head; bring my seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north give up, and to the couth keep hot head; bring for her dinner; and while she waited to be served a child entered, carrying a basket much took heavy for her dinner; and while she waited to be served a child entered, carrying a basket much took heavy for her dinner; and while she waited to be avided a child entered, carrying a basket much took heavy for her dinner; and having shew the thered a child entered, carrying a basket much took heavy for her strength, and having a basket much took heavy for her strength, and having a basket much took heavy for her strength, and having a basket much took heavy for her strength, and having a shawl folded upon her arm. "Uts very h

the west; I will say to the north give up, and to the south keep not back; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth, every one that is called by my name, for I have created him for my glery; I have formed him, yea, I have made him."

Me take the following from the exquisite volume of the minute, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, at his post; I know that was all, for flaminate, and the flaminate of the flam

"Go, Bennie, then go, my boy," I said, "and God keep you. God has kept him, I think Mr. Allen!" and the farmer repeated these last words alowly, as if, in spite of his head, his heart doubted them.

"Like the apple of his eye, Mr. Owen, doubt it not!" Blossom had ast near them listening, with blanebed cheek. She had not shed a tear to-day, and the terror in her face had been so very still no one had noticed it. She had occupied herself mechanically in the household cares, which her mother's condition devolved entirely upon her. Now she answered a gentie tap at the kitchen door, opening it to receive from a neighbor's hand a letter. "It is from him," was all she said.

Twas like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen could not break the seal for his trembling fingers, and held it toward Mr. Allen, with the helplessness of a child.

The minister opened it, and, obedient to a motion from the father, read as follows:

Dear Patures: When this reaches you I shall be in eternity. At first, it seemed awful to me, bor thought about it so much now that it has no terror.—They say they will not bind me, nor blum me, but they will let me meet my fate like a man. I thought, father, that it might have been on the battle field, for my country, and that when I fell, it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for merely betraying it, to die for neglect of duty-oh, father, wonder the very thought does not kill me. But shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and, when I am gone, you may tell my comrades, I can't now.

You know, I promised Jemmy Carr's mother, I would look after her boy, and when heel sick, it did all I could for him. He was not strong when he was ordered back into the ranks, and the day before that a night, I carried all his luggage, beside my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on doublequick; and though the luggage began to feel very heavy every body see was tired too, and as for Jemmy, it is a strange that not learn the man arm, now and then, be would not not have ke

be sentry, and I would take his place, but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake, if I had a gun at my head, but I did not know it until—well, until it was too late."

"God be thanked," interrupted Mr. Owen, fervently, "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

"They tell me to-day that I have a short reprieve, given to me by circumstances; 'time to write to you,' does his duty; he would gladly save me if he could; but and don't lay my death up against Jemmy. The poor to be bear. Good-bye, father, God seems the rear them to let him die in my stead.

"I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom.—I comfort them, father! Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be ashamed of me as they must be now. God help me, it is very hard to bear. Good-bye, father, God seems near and dear to me, not at all as if he wished me to be with him and my Savior, in a better, better life."

A great sob broke from Mr. Owen's heart. "Amen!" he said, solemnly, "Amen!"

A great sob broke from Mr. Owen's heart. "Amen!"

he said, solemnly, "Amen!"

"To-night in the early twilight I shall see the cows all coming home from pasture. Daisy, and Brindle and Bet; old Billy, too, will neigh to me from his stall, and pretty little Blossom stand on the back stoop" open. Late that night the door of the "back stoop" open.

and Bet; old Bilty, too, will neigh to me from his stall, and pretty little Blossom stand on the back stoop waiting for me—but I shall nover—never come. God bless you all; forgive your poor Bennie."

Late that night the door of the "back stoop" opened softly and a little figure glided out, and down the footpath that led to the road by the mill. She seemily they passed a large building, and Could rather flying than walking; turning her head neither to the right nor the left; starting not, as the full moon stretched queer, fantastic shapes all around her, looking only now and then to Heaven, and folding her hands, as if in prayer.

Two hours later the same young girl stood at the Mill Depot, watching the coming of the night train, and the conductor, as he reached down to litt her in, wondered at the sweet, tear-stained face that was uptured toward the dim lantern he held in his hand. A few questions and ready answers told him all, and no father could have cared "more tenderly for his only child than he for our little Blossom.

She was on her way to Washington, to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life. She had stolen away, leaving only a note to tell her father where, and why she had gone. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good kind heart like the President's could refuse to be melted by it.

The next morning they reach New York, and the conductor found suitable company for Blossom, and hurried her on to Washington. Every minute, now, might be a year in her brother's life. And so in an incredibly short time, Blossom reached the capital and was hurried at once to the Whit House. The President had just seated himself to his more

He looked down, as he spoke, upon the man, whose clothes were not well calculated to defend him against the weather, and who looked sickly and had a hollow

cough. No answer came from within.
"I must get outside, then," said the man, "for have not much time for waiting," so he mounted, and the driver spread part of his own wrapper over his legs, another passenger having lent a hand to help him up.

"Thank you, sir," said the man; "I am but weak;

"Thank you, sir," said the man; "I am but weak; but I am sorry to give you the trouble."
"No trouble, no trouble," answered the outside passenger; and he muttered to himself, "You are not likely to trouble any one long."
"That's where you come from, I suppose," said the driver, pointing with his whip towards the house for consumptive patients.
"Yes," said the man; "I have been very ill indeed; but I'm better now, wanderfully better. They say I

told her story simply and straightforward, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully, then taking up his pen wrote a few hasty lines, and rang his bell.

Blossom heard this order given: "Send this dispatch at once."

The President the

you."
"God bless you, sir," said Blossom; and who shall project means.
So, you must know that having concluded most of so, you must know that having constituted most of her business, she entered a shop to purchase some-lied thing for her dinner; and while she waited to be ned served a child entered, carrying a basket much too heavy for her strength, and having a shawl folded up-

is called by my name, for I have created him for my glery; I have formed him, yea, I have made him."

CAN AND COULD.

We take the following from the exquisite volume of Jean Ingelow, recently published by Roberts Brothers, entitled "Stories Told to a Child:"

Once upon a time, Could went out to take a walk on a winterly morning; he was very much out of spirits.

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

Is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary diteases transmitted from Parent to Child.

PARALYSIS. It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-

DYSPEPSIA.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, EYRSIPELA ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS,] LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TH

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Li sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred after most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated wellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, o

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

Purges the system entirely from the evil effects of Mercu moving the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and matic Pains, which the use of Calomel is sure to produc hardens Spongy Gums, and secures the teeth as firmly as a

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all forms of Ulcerous Diseases,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forchead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secrection and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin. Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Disziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

Constitution Life Syrup.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the Life Syrup stands univalled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR

Produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth disease and early death is the result. Do not

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York. Morgan & Allen,

Sold Wholesale by

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass WTTER, EEKS PO. ILICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.1

THE BEST GIFT ENTERPRISE EVER IN MAINE. 2,021 PRESENTS,

Distributed at Augusta, April 16th, 1866. WARRANTY DEEDS WILL BE GIVEN OF THE REAL ESTATE. Tickets \$1.00. ACKAGES, CONTAINING 11, \$10.00.

PACKAGES, CONTAINING 11, \$10
Thoroughly finished two story House, 22 by 30
foct, L 17 by 46 foct, with Stable adjoining 25 by
23 feet, cellar under the whole, and lot containing 48 square rods; situated on Mechanic street,
Skowhegan Village, Mc. (See photograph.)
Farm, containing 160 acres of land, with good
House and Barn, 65 acres of Wood and Timber
land, 50 of Pasture and 35 of Tillage land, nearly
fenced by ponds; situated one mile from Liberty
Village, 16 miles from Belfast, and twenty-four
from Augusta,

Village, 16 miles from Belfast, and twenty-four from Augusta,
1 Photograph Saloon and Carriage, 10 by 30 feet, in good repair, situated on Water street, Augusta, Maine,
1 Lot of Tillage land, free from stone, coutaining 8 acres, halt mile from Skowhegan,
1 House Lot, containing about 32 square rods, pleasantly situated on Mechanic street, Skowhegan,
3 Spiendid Black Walnut Chamber Set—the Bureau,
Sink, and Centre Table each have marble tops,
1 Spiendid Gold Watches, \$150 each, (2 prises,)
2 Spiendid Gold Watches, \$150 each, (2 prises,)
3 Turkey Morocco paneled covers, ivory knobs, double

Splendid rep. Hair Cushion Spring Lounge,
Black Walnut Haircloth Sofa,

Chaire, (1 prise,)

Marine Top Centre Table,

Selver Sugar Shoves, No. 8,
1 Vesper Cook Stove, No. 8,
1 Parior Cast Iron Stove, No. 8,
1 Parior Cast Iron Stove,
1 Hat Tree and Umbrella Stand,
2 Silver Sugar Shoves, (not piated) \$5 each,
8 Silver Watches, \$25 each,
1 Gothic Clock,
1 Gothic Clock,
1 Gothic Clock,
1 Tube, of Voighlander & Son's manufacture,
2 Roberts' Camera, Box and Shield,
2 Splendid Photographicons, 100 pictures each, \$15 each,
1 Silver Castor,
1 Silver Silver

each, 400 Double Union Gilt Picture Frames, \$1.50 each, 600 Turkey Morocco 20-picture Fucket Albums, \$1 each,

References required.
"Nothing Venture, Nothing Have."

SCHOOL OF THE MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

BOSTON.

A professional school for the Mechanical, Civil or Mining Engineer, Practical Chemist, Builder and Architects also provides a general education founded upon the Sciences, Modern Languages and Mental and Political Philosophy. Requisites for adminaton: Arithmetic, Alpsbra, Geometry, English Grammar, Geography and the rudiments of French. Examinations for admission, June 4th, and Sept. 29th. Special students admitted to partial courses without cammation. For catalogue apply to cowfun?

WM. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. MANUFACTURED BY WM. L. BRADLEY,

BOSTON. Warranted Genuine Patented April 1, 1862. Made of the best materials, in the most approved manner, it is commended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise; and the manufacturer will continue his best endeavors to advance the reputation which it has already acquired, on its merits alone.

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Wooden Ware, &c.

City Hall Building, Market Square, PORTLAND, ME.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS OFFERED TO NEW ENGLAND FARMERS, For the best experiments with my SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

nd Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer in growing Corn, Po-toes, Turnips, Oats, Grass and Tobacco, on not less than one acre of land each: or the best experiment on Indian Corn with my Super-Pho phate of Lime,
For the second best experiment on Corn, do,
third do do do do,

"third do do do,
For the best experiment on Potatoes,
"second best experiment on Potatoes,
"third do do do,
For the best experiment on Oats,
"second best do,
For the best experiment on Grass, either Pasture or Meadow,
"second best do do do do
"third do do do do do
For the best experiment on Tobacco with Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer,
For second best experiment on Tobacco, do,
Bernotte to be served to our or best do as of December 18

bacco Fertiliser,

For second best experiment on Tobacco, do,

Reports to be sent in on or before the 1st day of December, 1866, to William L. Bradley, Boston, containing description of seil, mode of cultivation, quantity of Super-Phosphate of Lime used, of whom purchased, and whether with or without barnyard manure; overy report to be certified to by some citizen of integrity in the town where made; these reports when in, will be referred to a Committee of three competent, disinterested gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to award said premiums, after examining the reports; the premiums to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1867. To avoid any possible chemical error in the manufacture of my Fertilizers, I have made arrangements with the highest chemical takent, to aid me in this important department, and not a single ton of Phosphate or Tobacco Fertilizer will be allowed to go to market until it has been sampled and passed inspection by actual analysis.

(T) The above-named Fertilizers can be purchased from reliable dealers throughout New England.

Pamphiets containing testimonials and directions for using Super-Phosphate of Lime can be had, free of charge, by addressing the manufacturers or dealers; also Bradley's Manual for growing Tobacco will be sent free to any grower of the weed, by asking for it by mail.

WM. L. BRADLEY, W. M. L. BRADARIA,
Manufacturer of Coe's Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of
Lime; Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer; Fine
and Extra-Fine Ground Bone; Powdered
Raw Bone, &c.
4m0
24 Broad Street, Boston.

THE BEST GIFT ENTERPRISE EVER IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. 984 PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH! Without regard to cost. SPECIMEN TICKET. Licensed by the United States. Li

GIFT ENTERPRISE! 2,984 Presents, to be Distributed at Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', April 10, 1866. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN OF THE REAL ESTATE. TICKETS \$1.00. - - PACKAGES OF 11, \$10

1 Field and Wood Lot, containing 20 acres each, situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro', 25 miles from Getchell's Corner, said lot containing 800 cords second-growth hard wood,

1 Two-story House, 24 by 30 ft., with L 22 by 30, in good repair and thoroughly finished, good cellar under the same, with shed adjoining 24 by 50 ft., and 22 acres of land and fine orchard of 400 trees, pleasantly situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro',

boro',

I Lot of Tillage land and Pasturage, containing 23
acres, with good Barn, 45 by 55, in good repair,
with good cellar, situated on Taber Hill, Vassaiboro',
1 Photograph Saloon, 10 by 26 ft., new last spring,
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1 Photograph Saloon, 10 by 26 ft., new last spring,
1 Photograp ground-glass light, in good repair, locate getchell's Corner, 1 Two year old Colt, sired by Gen. McClellan, 5 Tons of Hay, \$15 per ton, 2 Splendid Gold Watches, \$150 each,

2 Spiendid Gold Watches, \$150 each,
150 One Dollar Greenbacks,
6 Spiendid Sewing Machines, \$40 each,
6 Spiendid Silver-Plated Castors, \$7 each,
12 Silver Watches, \$25 each,
1 Horse, 12 years old, sound and good traveller,
1 Silver-Mounted Harmess—now,
1 Sleigh-Pung—new,
200 Turkey Morocoo double-clasp Photograph Albums,
25 each.

Tarkey more and the same and Lens, 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) Holmes, Booth & Haden Tube and Lens, 100 Silver-Plated Dining Forks, \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1 each, 1 Pleasure Wagon, 1 Silver-Mounted Harness, 12 Splendid Union Picture Cases, \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2.00 each, and North France. 31 50 each, \$10 cach,
100 Silver Napkin Blngs, \$1.50 each,
2 Eight-Day Cottage Clocks, \$15 each,
100 Gents Vest Chnins, \$2 each,
1 Sleigh—second-hand,

90 Gents Vest Chains, \$2 each,

1 Sleigh—second-hand,
1 Watch,
1 ½ Fuller's Camera and Shields,
1 ½ Fuller's Camera and Shields,
1 Lady's Gold Chain,
6 ½ Printing Frames, \$1 each,
100 Silver Butter Knives, \$2 each,
1 Sharpe's Four-Barrei Shooter—silver-plated
1 Wing's Camera Stand,
1 Jenny Lind Head Dress,
100 8x10 Rosewood and Gilt Frames, \$2 each,
1 Sleigh—crooked shafts.

100 8x10 Rosewood and Gilk Frames, \$2 each,
1 Sleigh—crooked shafts,
5 Gents Vest Chains, \$5 each,
100 Kercosons Lamps, \$1 each,
1 Splendid Piano Forte,
1 Gilk Frame Mirror,
1 Gux-Cart and Wheels,
200 Ladies Rosewood Work-Boxes, \$1.50 each,
1 Corn Sheller,
1 Bass Viol,
100 Silver Pencils, \$1.50 each,
1 Five-Cotave Melodeon,
1 Flock Background,
500 Splendid \$ Union Frames, \$1 each,
800 Turkey Morocco 20-picture Pocket Albums, \$1 each,
1 Sharpe's Riffe,

2,984 Presents.

Plan of Drawing.

Small cards, with the name of each prise above written on them, will be placed in one box and thoroughly mixed, and cards with numbers on them, corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, will be placed in another box and thoroughly mixed also. Two persons chosen by the audience will be blindfelded—one to draw out numbers and the other prises—both draw at the same time. The first number drawn out to be registered in a book, and the first prise set off against it, which will be given to the holder of the ticket with corresponding numbers; and so on until every prise is drawn out. The largest prises will be put in the box in presence of the audience, and well mixed. All are invited to be present. Tickets to be all sold. All letters promptly answered.

The owners of this Enterprise will not own any tickets, or be interested in the drawing. AGENTS WANTED immediately throughout the New England States.

Drawing to commence at 9 A. M., at GILBERT'S HALL, Vas-

salboro'.

Tickets sent by mail on receipt of the money.

PHILLIPS & JOHNSON,

CARPETINGS. SWEETSER & ABBOTT,

Nos. 7 & 9 Bromfield Street.

BOSTON, MASS.,

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETINGS.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.

REED CUTLER & CO., Bosros, Proprietors. Pure Cod Liver Oil

UNION MOWING MACHINE. TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c.



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O. B. CHURCHILL,
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EREN LITTLEFIELD, Houlton, South Brooks,

THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprieter, 6m5 Worcester, Mass CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER.



12 acres of new seeded land in one field, some of which was badly tangled. In another field I cut from two acres 6 tons and six hundred pounds well made hay—weighed when it was hauled in. It was lodged every way. The machine cut both the above fields well. In my cpinion, it has the best cutting apparatus of any momer. You can stop and start it in the grass without backing, thus proving it is be of easy draft. It was no harder for horses than ordinary farm work. It is a strong and durable machine.

W. A. P. DILLINGH M,

Speaker House of Representatives,

Augusta, Maino.

MANUFACTURED BY
WOODMAN & BURNHAM,
Biddeford, Me, LEAVITT SEWING MACHINE CO.

Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Originally Established in 1853.

Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.

FOR FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.

The Stitch will not Rip or Ravel, and is alike on both sides.

Straight needless working vertically.

EThese machines, the result of twelve years' experience in their manufacture and use, recently improved in organization, and by inventions important to the perfection of Sewing Machines, secured exclusively to this Company by ample patents, are now offered to the public, consident that they are in great respect equal, and in many respects SUPERIOR, to any other.

They are extracted y simple and substantial in their mechanical arrangement, devoid of Cog wheels, Springs or Cams, which are the public, considered the straight or curved work, and the look uniformly well drawn in.

They are extracted and regular, whether in straight or curved work, and the look uniformly well drawn in.

The Nos. 1, OF Fannily Machines, As superior in all the qualities of a practical ascell domestic machine, has been then oughly and repeatedly proven by every sort of test and competition, not only as a family machine, but in many branches of manufacture, particularly Tailoring, and Boot and Shoe making. They are remarkably free from liability to get out of order, being simple and substantial in construction.

Facility in the use of the machine is easily acquired, and they run without noise, or futigue to the operator.

The tension of the threads, generally so difficult and vexations to adjust in sewing machines, is immediately accomplished by simple devices, and allows the use with equal facility of silk, cotton or linen thread, in all varieties of family sewing, from the finest working seamstress, the elegant, useful ornament of the heaviest cloth garment. In addition to plain stitching, they fell, hean, gather or ruffie, oord, tuck, braid ornamentally, ambroider, &c., &c.,

The varies of the machines, he immediately accomplished by simple devices, and allows the use with equal facility of silk, cotton or linen thread, in all varieties of family sewing, from the

MISS S. E. HOYT, Augusta, Me., LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y. 667 RUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PRE

"EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST TEACHER."

H. B. NEWHALL,

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA 65,000 Bottles sold

Price only 25 Cents. Rr. Rev. Bessor Southgare, Rev. James Powers, D. D., of N. Y. and others recommend it. and others recommend it.

Meep a Bottle on hand.

Bold by all Druggists. GILMAN BROS., Proprietors, Boston.

IN NEW ENGLAND LAST YEAR.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Codman & Shurtleff, 13 and 15 Tremont Street.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF Surgical & Dental Instruments. Resides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive are of the Medical and Dental professions, have always in stort at the lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles, suite to the wants of the general peulic:

Wooden

Square,

8. 8. Brooss, Eag. — Dear Sir. The Union Mower that I purchased of you hast July, proved itself when several classes are fully father and the manner should be around the person, the index below the top of the hip bone. If the field, was in as good conditions as on the first day it was used. It is of coay fard, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to purchase another, should select the Union.

Bespectfully yours,

At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Spring-field, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th and wh, 1894, the premium of 2.5 which was offered by the Society for the best Moving Machine was AWARDED TO YAR DING MOWER, A physical and control to purchase another, should select the Union.

Bespectfully yours,

At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Spring-field, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th and wh, 1894, the premium of 2.5 which was offered by the Society for the best Moving Machine was AWARDED TO YAR DING MOWER, A physical and Society, 1896.

Polarios of the Society for the best Moving Machine was AWARDED TO YAR DING MOWER, A physical and Society, 1896.

Be a BROOKS, E. C. BRYANT, ROBERT CROSHY, B. C. BRYANT, ROBERT CROSHY, B. S. BROOKS, A. A. F. HOLT, W. H. LONNITA.

Be a present the society of the field was brought in the south of the society of the sections of the State of Maine.

To the Lonnitary of the section of the State of Maine.

A P. HOLT, W. H. LONNITA.

A COCCUMANCE AND THE SOCIETY AND THE STATE OF THE ST



THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL CATARRH

Price per Bottle, \$2.00. For sale by GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 38 Hanove Street, J. WILSON, Js., & CO., 138 Washington Street, BOSTON and all other Druggists. cop6m45

PERISTALTIC LOZENCES DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE

La.ASANT to the palate, cause no pain, act promptly, a require increase of dose, do not exhaust, and for elderly sons, females and children, are just the thing. Two taken at move the bowds once the next morning. Warranted in all of Piles and Falling of the Rectum. We promise a cure for the state of the s

Probate Aotices.

Respectfully yours,
Richmond, Jan. 20, 1866.

The undersigned is agent for the Cayuga Chief in North Kennebec and Franklin Counties, to whom letters of inquiry and orders should be addressed.

J. S. GRANT, Sidney Center.

J. S. GRANT, Sidney Center.

MANUFACTURED BY

Attest - J. Bunton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at

KENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of GEORGE HOYT, late of Sidney, in the County of Konnebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to March 12, 1866.

15° JONAS BUTTERFIELD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

\$2.00 per Annum in Advance. f not paid within 8 months, \$2.50 will be charged.

If not paid within 3 months, \$2.50 will be charged. Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray the postage to the lines.

Terms of Advertising?

For one square of 12 lines, \$2.00 for three meetiers, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices ten conts per line for each insertion; Notices inserted in reading matter one dollar and fifty cents per inch. All transiem advertisements to be paid for in advance.

BY All letters on business connected with the Office should be addressed to the Fublishers, HOMAR & BADGER, Augusta, Me.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three veets account prior to the second Mouday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Broader.

H. K. BAKEE, Judge,

THE MAINE FARMER.